# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### OPINIONS ON THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

A QUICK BLOW NEEDED, IN GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEW—THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT—PUBLIC BUSINESS RETARDED BY THE RECENT DISMISSALS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The officers of the Indian Bureau are not very hopeful of a speedy termination of the Indian difficulties south of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Comanches, whose young men are now upon the war-path, are able to put nearly 3,000 warriors in the field. The Indian authorities do not believe that the Kiowas can be induced to join them, for they think that Santanta will keep his word. Gen. Sherman is more hopeful than the Indian Bureau, and thinks the troubles can be checked if the military forces are able to strike the blow quick enough.

#### REFORM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The new District Commissioners to-day issued another order, which, like the previous order, inaugurates extensive reforms. They have decided to greatly reduce the expenses of advertising, have directed the sale of horses, carriages, and harness belonging to the District Government, except the two or three team-weagons absolutely necessary, and have expressly provided that all contracts hereafter made shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after due public notice.

#### THE REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The returns of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that certain classes of distillation are much diminished, as compared with the distillation for the corresponding period of last year. It is expected, however, that with the return of cooler weather there will be a revival in this branch.

#### A WEAK FORCE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The recent extensive dismissals of clerks in the Treasury Department have had the effect to delay the transaction of business in some of the important bureaus on account of insufficient force. The delay will be greater from the fact that many of the clerks are taking their annual monthly leave of absence.

#### THE NEW-YORK ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New-York, arrived here this morning and filed in the Treasury his bond for the new term of office which commences to-morrow.

#### THE CABINET.

It is not now expected that there will be a Cabinet meeting next week. The President, it is thought, will spend most of the week at Saratoga. The Indian difficulties do not as yet require Cabinet action.

#### THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

It is now deemed probable that the new Minister to Russia will not be appointed until after the return of Gov. Jewell.

#### THE OPERATIONS OF THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—SUCCESS IN ARRESTING COUNTERFEITERS.

The recent unfortunate complications in connection with the safe burglary in this District have been the occasion of severe adverse criticism upon the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the present aspect of the case upon existing evidence, and whatever may be the result of the trial of the safe burglar, Benton, which is now soon to begin, great injustice is done in many strictures which have recently been made upon the general operations of the Secret Service Bureau. There is no subject in which the people have a more universal interest than in maintaining the integrity of the currency. It was for this purpose that the Secret Service Bureau was originally organized, and is now supported. Accusations, however, have recently been made, tending to do the bureau and the officers connected with it injustice, in regard to the special work to which they are assigned. Among other things it has been said that "the Secret Service Bureau never gets the principals in the counterfeiting business, and never desires to;" that the original plates, sometimes called "dandy-rolls," but more properly known as "transfer-rolls," are never secured, and that the engravers, and the original dies from which the plates are made, are never captured. In other words, the actual counterfeiters and their implements always escape, and after the excitement has passed, are ready to go on again with their work.

If by "principals" is meant the engravers, or those who are the principals in causing counterfeit money to be manufactured and sold, the records of the United States Courts show that dozens of both these classes have been detected, arrested, tried, and convicted, as the result of the operations of the Secret Service Bureau. Among the more noted leading counterfeiters, of which this bureau has already secured the arrest, indictment, and conviction, are these: Herring, Bernon, Shelley, Traubel, Pierce, Altic, alias Roberts, alias Bob; Bill Gurney, Fred Biebusch, Bob Clark, Etzwiler, Philiabaum, Rhinehardt, Wesner, the Longs, Bill Dow, Harry Horner, Sam. Rivers, and Boyd.

A visit to the Division of the Secret Service in the Treasury Department, and an examination of the records there, will show that some of the most expert engravers and notorious wholesale dealers in counterfeit money have been secured through the efforts of the secret service, and that large quantities of counterfeits, heavy presses, plates, and "transfer-rolls," with "bed-pieces," have been captured. The convincing proof of these captures is the existence of these implements of counterfeiting in the vaults of that division. There are now in the vaults of the Secret Service Division at least thirty original "dandy-rolls" captured by Col. Whitely's force. There are very many "bed-pieces" from which the "dandy rolls" receive their impressions before being hardened for the purpose of reimpressing the plates from which the money is printed. There are also large numbers of plates of all denominations, besides over a million of dollars of captured counterfeits, together with engravings for printing the sixty-pound tobacco stamps, for the manifest stamps, and for every denomination of fractional currency. And the "dandy-rolls," and "bed-pieces" in each one of these cases have been captured by Col. Whitely's force. Gen. Garfield took occasion, early in the last session, to carefully examine the operations of the Secret Service Division. The result was Report No. 636, in which is found the subjoined recapitulation of the labors of the United States Secret Service Division.

*Number of Arrests.*—From May, 1869, to April, 1874, 1,994; from July, 1873, to April, 1874, 310.

*Counterfeiting Implements Captured.*—From May, 1869, to April, 1874:

Twenty-eight complete sets of dies, swedges, and molds for counterfeiting gold, silver, and nickel coins—mainly twenty-five and fifty-cent silver coins, and one, two and a half, three, five, and twenty-dollar gold coins; eighteen complete sets of steel plates for counterfeiting the Lincoln head, Goddess of Liberty head, Spinner head, several fractional currency; five sets of plates for counterfeiting United States coupon bonds; seven complete sets of plates for counterfeiting internal revenue, tobacco, beer, and proprietary stamps; one of the latter capable of producing 420 different subjects, and of defrauding the Government of $100,000 annually; seventeen complete sets steel plates for counterfeiting the greenback, legal tender, and national bank notes; ten complete sets of steel transfer-rollers and bed-pieces for multiplying counterfeit plates. Also a large quantity of unfinished plates, vignettes, pieces of lathe-work, &c., all designed for the purpose of counterfeiting the currency and securities of the United States. Twenty-three presses for printing counterfeit money were also captured, together with an amount of counterfeit money estimated at about one million of representative dollars. During the same period of time upward of 900 cases of suspected fraud on the Treasury, through false and fraudulent bounty-claims, have been investigated, and reports in each made to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, a matter which has resulted in saving many thousands of dollars to the Government. In addition to this, and in New-York City alone, the sum of $22,000, obtained by claim-agents from the Treasury, was caused to be refunded by officers of this service to the rightful claimants.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

#### THE NAVY.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise has been detailed from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Midshipmen Hunsicker, Marshall and Downes, detached from the Hartford, and Midshipmen Nabor and Foster from the Lackawanna, on the Asiatic station in May last, having reported their arrival home are placed on waiting orders; carpenter, Mr. D. Fay, returned from the Pensacola, North Pacific station, is placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander Beatty P. Smith, having failed a second time to pass his examination for promotion to the grade of Commander, has, in conformity with the eighth section of the act of July 15, 1870, been dropped from the service.

#### THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall has requested of Secretary Bristow to direct Architect Mullett to complete the Post Office Department building and restore the outside appearance to its condition previous to the cutting down of the streets. The request has been complied with, and Mr. Mullett has been directed to prepare his plans and submit them to the Postmaster General at once. It is proposed to take away the terrace on E street, and remove the area on Eighth street, and bring the pavement flush up to the building. Several new rooms will be fitted up in the basement for the use of the department, and various other changes will be made. Work will be commenced immediately.

#### PLAN OF A PUBLIC BUILDING APPROVED.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan to-day approved the plans for the new public building at Lincoln, Neb.

#### THE ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP AT NEW-YORK.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse is in Washington to renew his bond under reappointment.

#### NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION.

There was received at the Treasury to-day the sum of $678,000 national bank notes for redemption.

#### THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,437,330; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,735,000; coin, $70,620,786, including $31,648,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

#### PERSONAL.

Commissioner Baker, of the Pension Bureau, leaves to-night for Minnesota, where he will spend some time in recruiting his health.

#### THE SAFE BURGLARY CASES.

Attorney General Williams has instructed Mr. A. G. Riddle, who was designated a few days ago to prosecute the safe burglary cases, to prosecute those cases without fear, favor, or affection, and summon every one who can throw any light upon the subject. It is the intention of the Attorney General to have these cases thoroughly sifted in the courts, and to bring all the offenders to justice.

Brig. Gen. P. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, is ordered to proceed to New-York on official business, and on the completion then to return to his station in this city.

## CANADA.

THE CANADIAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON—THE SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—A cable dispatch says the shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon has been completed, and that among the first sixty who are qualified to participate in the second stage are the following members of the Canadian team: Lieut. Whitman, of Quebec; Private T. Mitchell, of Ontario; Capt. J. P. McPherson, of the Governor General's Foot Guard; Color Sergt. Baillie, of Ontario; Major Gibson, of Ontario, and —— Hancock. All of the above are entitled to a prize of £12 and to wear the National Rifle Association's badges. Sergt. Vail was the only Canadian who got into the second stage last year.

In the contest for the Alexandra Prize the following have been returned winners: Capt. Layton, Nova Scotia; Capt. McPherson, Lieut. MacNaughton, Cobourg Artillery, Ontario; Private Disher, Ontario, and Capt. Morgan, Quebec.

DEFEAT OF THE MANITOBA MINISTRY—PROBABLE POLICY OF THEIR SUCCESSORS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says the Ministry have been defeated on a direct motion of want of confidence. A new Anglo-French coalition Ministry has been formed as follows: Hon. M. A. Girard, Premier; Hon. R. A. Davis, Hon. E. H. Hay, Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. F. Ogletree. Its policy will probably embrace the fixing of the qualification for representation on an extended basis, the abolition of the Legislative council, an improved Judiciary, and the reduction of public expenditures.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE BILL TO PREVENT BRIBERY FAILS TO BECOME LAW—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—Both branches of the Legislature met at 8 o'clock this morning to finish up the business of the session. The Senate amended the House bill to prevent bribery at elections. The House adhered to its action after hearing the report of the Conference Committee, and the bill fails to become a law. At 10 o'clock the Governor sent in a message adjourning the Legislature to the last Wednesday of May next.

### THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND THE CONTROLLER OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—In the case of the International Railway Company against the Controller, seeking to compel him to sign bonds to be issued by the State to the company, the decision of the Supreme Court is, that it has no jurisdiction to issue a mandamus against an executive officer. Two of the five judges dissented. No opinion was given on the merits of the case.

### THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—The Board of Trade of this city have decided to extend proper courtesies to the members of the National Board of Trade and to the Dominion delegates passing through this city to attend the meeting at St. John next Wednesday, and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for their reception on Tuesday.

### KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10.—During a severe thunder-storm here to-night, Mathaw Yarrand, who resides in Pine street, while looking out of an open window, was instantly killed by lightning. His whiskers and the hair on his breast were burned to a crisp, one leg of his pantaloons ripped down as though cut, and one shoe was burst open.

## THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

### PREPARING FOR THE RACE.

THE CREWS AND THEIR CONDITION—CORNELL AND DARTMOUTH—THE REFEREE AND POSITION—RULES FOR THE START.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SARATOGA, Friday, July 10, 1874.

The excitement of the regatta begins to make itself felt throughout the country, and arrivals from all points are chronicled daily at all the hotels. The announcement has been made that the President will be present during the race week, and that he will take up his quarters at Congress Hall next Monday. As the streams of people come in daily, the faces of the hotel proprietors, which have been somewhat lengthened by apprehensions of a dull season, get shorter and jollier, and become mantled with constant smiles. Their only fears now are that they may not have sufficient accommodations for the vast numbers expected, and several of them are making provisions for "annexes." These are outlying quarters where the roomless unfortunates are accommodated with sleeping apartments at the usual hotel rates. Those who have suffered in this way in former years say that it is not so unpleasant as it may appear, as the houses in Saratoga, as a general thing, are well built, the rooms being large and the ceilings high. And, after all, as the good folks of the hotels pass all their time in the street, or the piazza, the inconvenience is not so great as to deter any one from coming here.

I spent the whole of yesterday at the lake, and as the day was remarkably fine and the water very smooth, saw every one of the crews at practice. The heat, however, is beginning to tell upon the men. Taylor, of Harvard, has been quite sick, and two men of Cornell have been unable to row for two days past. They are all suffering from diarrhea, and it seems to me that this results from making the diet a little too restricted. When the men were practicing on their college waters almost all adopted the plan of a liberal diet, and it was found to answer all their expectations. Since they have been on Saratoga Lake they have eaten no fish, and confined themselves almost entirely to a beef diet, with potatoes, and perhaps spinach. Cornell has also eschewed ale, a bottle of which is generally allowed with dinner, taking only milk, and tea in the mornings and evenings. There is another point about the matter, and that is that on the western side, where Cornell, Harvard, Wesleyan, Williams, and Brown are nestled in close proximity, there is a large marsh. Perhaps this may have its effect upon the men. The Harvards, however, have only one man suffering, and he is able to row. But the Cornells, upon whom such hopes were based, seem to be suffering very greatly. All the crew are a little out of condition from diarrhœa, and two are utterly unable to row. The doctor visits them twice daily, and it is hoped that they will be all right before next Thursday, but it must be confessed that they have lost strength materially, and their chances in the race are not what they were.

It is possible that other crews are suffering equally, but they keep the matter dark. The men of Trinity who have their quarters next to Princeton in the remotest south-west corner of the lake, have been in excellent health and spirits ever since their arrival last week. They have been hard at work training, going out whenever the water would let them, and when it was too rough, exercising their muscles with running, pitching ball, and hurling quoits. Yesterday the water was in splendid condition, a smooth, glassy sheet, with hardly even a ripple. They went over the course twice, in the morning and again in the evening between 6 and 7 o'clock. There were many excursion parties on the lake, and the Commodore Brady tug with its attendant barge had the good fortune to come up between the Brown crew and Trinity. Both were heartily admired, especially the latter, for though the Trinity men made an odd appearance in the shell from the great height of the men in the waist, they row with great evenness, and their pace is rapid. The Brown Freshman crew have wonderful precision of stroke, and row together as if they had been in the same boat for years. But there are fears that they will not be permitted to engage in the Freshman contest on Wednesday, because they declared their intention of competing too late. They did not join the association either when it was inaugurated or since, and at a meeting of the captains at Moon's they were ruled out. But there is a general feeling that without them Wednesday's sport will be too one-sided, as Princeton has hardly any chance with the Yale Freshmen, and there is some talk of a petition by the two other competing crews that Brown be allowed to enter. This will probably be successful, and in the expectation that things will so fall out the Brown men are practicing regularly.

All the crews were out yesterday, both in the morning and in the evening, save Cornell, that only went out once, and Wesleyan, that went out three times. This latter crew is the wonder and admiration of the farmer, with whom they are quartered. They row whenever the water will allow them, and they pass the rest of the time in incessant occupation of some kind. Abell, their farmer, declares that he believes they would rather saw wood than be idle. They are in most excellent condition, full of good spirits and vivacity, and looking as if the arduous training and the excitement were the merest trifles to them. They are greatly fancied by some of the knowing ones, though it seems to be conceded that their pace is hardly as rapid as that of others. But it is certain that they will race from end to end, from start to finish, and will never slack up until they get fairly past the finish flags. The Dartmouth crew, who are located between Yale and Columbia, about the middle of the western side, still keep up their tremendous stroke of over 40 to the minute, and on one occasion when they spurted yesterday morning, while rowing over the course, they made at least forty-eight strokes to the minute. This is the crew whose stroke rows on the starboard side, and which is so oddly trimmed, having the heavy men at the end and the light men in the waist. I was watching them with a glass from the Cornell boat-house and was, of course, at some distance, but as well as I could ascertain, the pace was not fast in spite of the wonderful stroke. It seems to me that this very exhaustive method of rowing would be injurious to the health, and though Dartmouth may get a good place with it, I cannot believe until I see it that it is a winning stroke. It must be remembered that the sliding seats make this style still more trying, and if it does not prove successful on this occasion I sincerely hope it will be abandoned. If, as I believe, moreover, it has a bad effect upon the constitution of the rowers, it ought to be abandoned anyhow. The strain upon the loins must be terribly prejudicial, and if the evil effect should leave a permanent injury to any of the crew, no crowns of victory could possibly be a compensation. The men are all well, free from diarrhœa, and from mosquitoes, a matter of some importance, as on several nights these malignant and multitudinous pests, bred in the west-side marshes, were so active that the crews in the vicinity could not sleep. The Columbias keep themselves considerably to their own side, but they were on the lake twice yesterday, every man as brown as an Indian, all looking well and all pulling splendidly. I believe I did them some injustice when I accused them of pulling wildly. The fact is they were rowing straight across the lake, and the wind caught their quarter, and kept sheering them to the left. This error is the more easy as often there is a smart breeze on the lake, when on the shore hardly a breath of air is stirring.

On the evening before last there was an exciting time at Moon's. The captains assembled to appoint a referee and to draw for positions. After some talk pro and con, Mr. William Wood, of New-York, was chosen to the general satisfaction of all concerned, and I believe he will have the tug Una placed at his disposal. Then they drew for places. An alphabetical list was prepared of the colleges, and the numbers from 1 to 9 was placed in a hat. Number 1 was to be on the eastern side nearest to the shore, and number 9 the western or outside station. The drawing was done by a tall Cornell man from the hat of one of the Saratoga Rowing Association, and resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, nearest to the shore | Trinity. |
| No. 2 | Princeton. |
| No. 3 | Cornell. |
| No. 4 | Yale. |
| No. 5 | Harvard. |
| No. 6 | Wesleyan. |
| No. 7 | Columbia. |
| No. 8 | Dartmouth. |
| No. 9 | Williams. |

Williams drew last and got the last place, upon which there was some little joking, for this crew was unfortunately last at Springfield. Yale drew last but two, and it was laughable to see Cook's uneasiness as the inside places were declared one by one and still the two places on each side of Havard were left vacant. When Yale drew one of these his content and delight knew no bounds, and yet he was even more enraptured when the next college to draw, Wesleyan, got on the other side of Harvard. For colleges have their likes and dislikes, and Yale and Wesleyan are extremely friendly. They both desire to be first, but wish that the other crew may be second. There is the same feeling between Harvard and Columbia, and I am sure that the Magentas would be pleased if Wesleyan and Columbia could change places. It is curious that the five crews who I have picked out as the only ones possessing a chance of victory should all get together in the centre. This is obviously the best place, because no matter from what quarter the wind comes the boats in the centre are protected by those on their wings.

The rules for the start are these:

The single-scull race will take place at 3:30 P. M. July 15.

The Freshman race immediately afterward. The University race at 4 P. M. July 16.

Forty minutes before each race a gun will be fired to prepare.

Thirty minutes later a second gun will be fired to draw into line.

Ten minutes later the signal to start will be given.

*No delays will be encouraged or allowed, and the crews in line will be positively started at the time named.*

All races shall be started in the following manner: The starter shall ask the question, "Are you ready?" and receiving no reply, after waiting at least five seconds, shall give the signal to start by the firing of a pistol. Crews will rendezvous on the east shore of the lake near the starting line in ample time to prevent any delay.

GAR.

### A PLEASURE YACHT CAPSIZED.

THREE LADIES, ONE MAN, AND A BOY DROWNED—THE YACHT A WRECK.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—About 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, while the yacht A. B. Thompson, Capt. Frank Steelman, was returning from a trip, and in the act of crossing the bar opposite this city, a heavy sea struck her and capsized her. The following-named persons, residents of Philadelphia, were drowned: Daniel Offley Sharpless, and Esther H. Sharpless, his wife; Caroline Sharpless, Master Alfred H. Sharpless, and Anna W. Roberts, daughter of E. Roberts, proprietor of the Chalfonte House, at this place. The body of Miss Sharpless was recovered by the crew of a surf boat. The remaining three persons on board, Mrs. Bettle, Capt. Frank Steelman, and Kit Clarke, of Forepaugh's menagerie, were rescued, and are doing well. The surf boat is searching for the other bodies. This is the first instance of life being lost by a sailing party since Atlantic City has been a watering-place. The yacht drifted on the Brigantine Shoals, and it is supposed will be dashed to pieces.

### THE INDIANS.

FREIGHTING AND WOOD-DRAWING PARTIES FIRED AT IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following Indian news was received this morning by the War Department: Major Blunt telegraphs from Fort Laramie to the Omaha head-quarters, under date of June 26, that a freighter reported being fired at, that morning, by a party of Indians near Eagle's Nest.

Capt. Cain, commanding at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, telegraphs to Omaha, July 3, that citizens hauling wood report being fired upon, that morning, about daylight, by six Indians. Three shots were fired into their blankets and wagon. Also, that at noon, sixteen miles from the fort, a man named Jesse Hampton was shot in the breast and dangerously wounded by a party of eight Indians, supposed to be Sioux. All this occurred on the Box Elder road.

### THE MINNESOTA PLAGUE.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In response to an application of the Governor of Minnesota that he be permitted to draw subsistence stores for the relief of sufferers from the grasshopper ravages, such stores to be charged against the fund available for the purchase of arms for the Minnesota malitia, the Secretary of War to-day telegraphs that he has no authority to transfer appropriations from one purpose to another, and that he has no money whatever at his command with which to purchase the supplies requested.

### BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The attendance record of Miss Hattie P. Peck, who graduated from the normal department of the Chicago High School, recently, is sufficiently remarkable to deserve special mention. During a ten years' attendance at the Chicago schools, she has not been absent a single half day, nor "tardy" once.

Israel Elias, of Cincinnati, had some contest with his son, this morning, and the boy attempted to run away, when Elias seized a musket and fired at the boy, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

The house of Wm. Blanchard, of Cumberland, Me., was burned on Thursday. Loss, $2,000. No insurance.

The Galveston *News* reports the first bale of new cotton shipped to New-Orleans yesterday.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $357,060.

### A DOUBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 10.—Daniel Hickenburg, living six miles from here, shot and dangerously wounded Thomas Kilbridge. The difficulty grew out of a dispute in regard to some grass both were cutting on public lands. Hickenburg then went to where a man named Leonard was working, and demanded the payment of some money. This being refused, he shot him three times, then took Leonard's horse and fled.

### STABBING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—This evening Michael Croley was seriously stabbed by Wm. Robinson in a drunken row at Broad and Melon streets. Croley was taken to the hospital and Robinson committed to await the result of Croley's injuries, which are said to be dangerous. Both men are blacksmiths, Croley having been employed in Pittsburg recently.

### TWO CANADIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—During the late hurricane the Canadian steamers Osprey and Corinthian were sunk in the St. Lawrence River, the former by being driven on Ogden's Island, twenty miles below Ogdensburg, and the latter on the cascades at the foot of the Beauharnois canal. The passengers and crews were saved. The schooner Eliza Fisher was dismasted off Cobourg, Lake Ontario.

### THE CHESS CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 10.—In the chess congress today there has been a large attendance. The play of McKenzie, Hosmer, Bock, Judd, Congden, and Elder has been of a marked character and excellence. McKenzie and Hosmer played two games; the first was well contested, and the honors fell to Hosmer, McKenzie resigning at the forty-seventh move; time—four hours. The second game was won by McKenzie. The game of Bock and Judd resulted in a draw. Congden lost one game to Elder; second pending.

## METHODIST REUNION.

### AN INTERNATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

GREAT PREPARATIONS AT ROUND LAKE—EMINENT DIVINES EXPECTED—A REUNION OF THE CHURCH LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROUND LAKE, Hamilton County, N. Y., }
Thursday, July 9, 1874. }

The great reunion of the Methodist divines from all parts of the continent has begun at this place, and promises to be one of the most remarkable in the history of any American church. This is the Round Lake camp-meeting which was projected about a year ago by the trustees of these splendid groves, distant from Saratoga Springs only twelve miles, and which has been looked forward to by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North as likely to reunite fraternally the several divisions of Methodism in the United States. There are eleven ecclesiastical bodies of Methodist origin in the United States, and five in Canada, all of which are likely to be represented at this camp-meeting by some of their ablest ministers, editors, elders, and bishops. Drs. Southerland, Bates, Webster, and Murray, of Baltimore, will appear for the Methodist Protestant Church, which was organized in 1830 by those who did not approve of an episcopacy. Bishops H. H. Kavanagh, G. F. Pierce, D. S. Doggett, and W. W. Wightman are expected to represent the M. E. Church of the South, and the Wesleyans have signified their intention of being present by delegates. The Canadian M. E. Church is to send Bishop J. Richardson, and the colored Methodists of the United States will approve the purposes of this meeting by sending J. J. Clinton and Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Miles, of Louisville, Ky. Beside all these Methodist divines, eminent members of other churches have been invited, and will sojourn with the brethren at some time during the meeting. Dr. Deems will undoubtedly be here next week, and is likely to do good service in this reunion because of his intimacy with the Southern and Northern clergymen of the Methodist Church. It is his intention to remain a few days in the grove, and to take an active part in the services.

The groves of the Round Lake Association are, as I said before, twelve miles from Saratoga on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. They stand on the banks of the lake, on which the camp-ground has a frontage of nearly a mile. The grounds are of vast extent, and are worth upward of $100,000. One hundred and sixty-five acres of land were purchased by the association this year, and the accommodations for guests have been commensurately increased. The association supply tents at reasonable rates, as may be seen by their schedule of prices. For instance, a wall tent, board floor, 10 by 20 feet, can be had for $11, and one 16 by 20 for $20. Furniture, of course, when supplied by the association, greatly increases these figures, as bedstead, mattress, and pillow cost $2 75, and smaller articles all the way from 50 cents to $1 each. One can, therefore, live quite comfortably here for a very moderate sum, especially as board is unusually low, considering the charges so regularly made at other places of Summer resort. Boarders are only obliged to pay $1 a day for meals, which are quite as good as can be had at many first-class hotels. Ten thousand persons can be entertained in the boarding-tents daily, to the entire satisfaction of the guests, who are waited on by comely, smart young women. The profits of this association are spent upon the proper conduct of the camp ground, and are also devoted in part to the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers of the Troy Conference. Last year $52,000 were received by the Treasurer from all sources. There is a railroad station here 160 feet long, which cost $10,000, and there are a United States Post Office and a telegraph office. The office is a short distance in the rear of the pulpit, so that when anything of importance is going on at the meeting-house or park it can be telegraphed readily to different points during the session. The place is likewise rich in scenery; the trees are stately, of dense foliage; and numerous avenues, shady walks and glades have been laid out with good taste and judgment, so that the silver waters of the lake are visible from nearly every part of the grounds. The park itself is beautiful, and the fine roads leading from it in every direction are level, well graded, and splendid drives to and past the pretty cottages and villas standing on the lake shore and once the property of the association. The sites and many of these residences were sold or let to their present occupants by the association. All that is needed of healtful pastime and out-door amusement in Summer can be had at Round Lake. Even good fishing has been guaranteed, for last Winter the waters were stocked with 20,000 salmon trout. This is the seventh annual camp-meeting, and while its predecessors were marvelously well attended it bids fair to have more people at it than were gathered at any two of the former.

The origin of this meeting must be sought in the hearts of the Trustees of the grounds. For, filled with a burning desire to reunite in the strongest bonds of fellowship the subdivisions of Methodism, they besought the Elders of the Troy Conference to invite the ministry and laity of all branches of Methodism in the United States and British America to assemble at Round Lake on the 8th inst., "to enjoy together fellowship in Christ, and share together the blessings of a season of Divine worship." This call was widely published, as desired, throughout the country, and the Trustees, aided by wealthy members, added to the invitation exemption from expenses for the Bishops of the Episcopal branches and prominent divines connected with non-Episcopal Methodist bodies. Representative clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church favoring the object of the gathering—fraternity—signed another letter of acceptance, and promised to be present, if possible, this season. And, in concurring, eleven Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church said:

"There is but one Methodism in the world. All churches that have assumed that name hold to everything essential in faith and practice. There is no sufficient reason why fraternal relations and good fellowship should not prevail among them. We trust that this proposed meeting will promote concord and love in the great Methodist family, as well as save a multitude of souls for whom Jesus died. If Providence permits, we will do ourselves the pleasure to attend the meeting, and aid as we may be able in securing its great object."

The responses from the South and Canada were characterized by the same spirit of fraternal unanimity, so that everything indicates the assured success of the project. The Troy Conference, at its recent session, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the action of the presiding elders of the conference in extending to all the families of American Methodism an invitation to unite with us and our people next July in a grand family reunion at the beautiful and commodious grounds of the Round Lake Association, and that we promise to all who may accept the invitation the warmest greetings of fraternal hearts.

Bishop Janes, in accepting the charge of the religious reunion, wrote:

"It is not intended at this meeting to consider or discuss the question of the *organic* union of these Methodist bodies. That would not be in harmony with the character and services of the occasion. As the assembling will be voluntary, the parties present will have no official authority, and cannot commit the churches to which they belong. For one, I hope the subject will not even be mooted in social conversation on the ground.

The proposition is for the ministers and members of these different Methodist Churches to assemble and work and worship together, as though they all belonged to one and the same church. Not to talk about fraternity, but to enjoy it; not to plan for it, but to practice it—to 'behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'"

Notwithstanding the intimation herein conveyed that naught will be said likely to bring up the question of *organic* union, it is believed that a closer denominational alliance will follow quickly. Such is the earnest hope of nine-tenths of the Methodists here, and they may fairly be said to represent the great body of Methodism in this matter at least. The differences to be adjusted are of long standing, and now are regarded as dead issues, which ought not to influence the future of the Church. For example, the Wesleyans seceded in 1843 because the present body received as church members slaveholders. Slavery no longer exists; therefore the cause of the schism is gone. In this way most of the differences which subdivided the Church in years gone by have ceased to exist in fact, so that the time has come for a general organic reunion, most Christian Methodists believe, and that is the result really expected to come from this year's camp-meeting at Round Lake.

### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RETRENCHMENT—TEXT OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD—RIGID ECONOMY TO BE PRACTICED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The District Commissioners to-day issued the following official order:

Ordered, that the executive head-quarters of the late District Government, and all officers connected therewith, be abolished, and all employes and officers of the same be discharged; that the building occupied thereby be turned over to the owners, and the rent paid to Aug. 1, 1874, and that the Engineer and Secretary of the commission have the public property therein removed, and that the office of this commission be located in the Columbian Building, at Four and Half street, north-west.

No advertising shall hereafter be done, excepting on the express direction of the Commissioners.

That the Engineer be directed to sell all horses, carriages, and harness belonging to the District, excepting one covered wagon, and two wagons and four horses for the transportation of the Engineer and field parties while on duty, and to deposit the money he shall receive therefor with the District Treasurer, and to retain one driver and discharge the others; that copies of all pay-rolls be filed with the Controller at the earliest practicable moment; that all current expenses be paid on the first Monday of each month; that the Engineer reduce the number of property-yards to two, and discontinue the others as soon as practicable; that the offices of eleven Assessors be abolished and the persons holding the same discharged from this date; that the Secretary notify the physicians to the poor to make their report for the quarter ending 30th ult.; that one watchman be continued at the Legislative Hall, subject to the direction of the Engineer, and all other officers and employes employed therein be discharged; that the Controller, Auditor, and Treasurer of the District be and are hereby constituted a commission to receive from the late Treasurer of the Board of Public Works all moneys, bonds, and other securities in his possession; to ascertain and specifically inventory the same, and thereupon to deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States to the credit and subject to the orders of the Commissioners of the District.

That the office of Superintendent of Lamps be abolished, and the duties of the same transferred to the Engineer, who is authorized, with the approval of the Commissioners, to employ an overseer at the rate of $960 per annum.

That all contracts hereafter given out shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice by advertisement, and the right reserved to reject any and all bids.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

LARGE FIRE IN WEEHAWKEN—BURNING OF THE WEEHAWKEN OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.

At 6:45 P. M. yesterday, during a heavy thunder-storm, two tanks belonging to the Weehawken Oil Company were struck by lightning and set on fire. The employes of the company immediately rushed to try to put the fire out, and succeeded, by using the patent extinguishers, in subduing the flames in one of them, but it soon caught again from the other. In a very short time four of the tanks, three containing 10,000 barrels of crude petroleum each, and one containing 15,000 barrels, were burning. At 12 P. M. the large tank containing 23,000 barrels took fire, and a slight explosion occurred, but no damage was done. There are ten other tanks on the grounds smaller than those that caught fire; they contain, in all, about 40,000 barrels. The fire brigades of West Hoboken and Union Hill all went to the scene of the conflagration, but were able to render no assistance on account of there being nothing but salt water there, which they either would not or could not use. No attempt was made to extinguish the oil already burning, as it was beyond the power of water to put it out, but all the efforts of the firemen were directed to the tanks that were still untouched, and steady streams of water, thrown by the steam pumps of the company, were poured on them. Thomas A. Gray, the foreman cooper, from whom the information concerning the contents of the tanks was obtained, said that he understood that the property was insured, but that he did not know for what amount. The property is owned by the Erie Railroad Company. The vessels at the docks were all hauled out into the stream, and no fears are entertained for their safety. At 12 o'clock last night the fire was burning fiercely, with no hopes of its abating, as the large tank containing 23,000 barrels had just caught. The safety of the whole concern then depended upon the wind, which, at that hour, was fortunately very light. It is estimated that the loss which will be occasioned by the fire will reach $600,000. One hundred and twenty-five men will be thrown out of employment. It will be remembered that about one year ago the same works were struck by lightning, and one of the tanks was ignited, but it was extinguished with but slight loss.

#### OTHER FIRES.

A fire which commenced yesterday at the corner of California and Front streets, in Allyn & Co's oil works, San Francisco, extended to the liquor store of Schultz & Co. and the cigar store of R. G. Sillen. The loss is over $100,000. The fire continued to burn nearly all day.

A stone dwelling house, owned by Mr. Otto Russell, on High street, Whitestone, Long Island, caught fire on the roof yesterday afternoon, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,500; insured in the Merchants' of New-York, for $1,000.

### THE BURNET PARK BILL IN CINCINNATI VETOED.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Mayor Johnston to-day vetoed the ordinance passed by the Common Council leasing forty-five acres of Burnet Wood Park to the Zoological Society for a zoological garden. A new ordinance will probably be passed, free from the points objected to by the Mayor.

### RAIN IN OHIO—FOREST FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Rain fell nearly all day, and there is a prospect of the rain continuing to night. Refreshing showers fell yesterday in all the surrounding country. The weather is much cooler. The benefit to crops has been very great. The burning of forests and fields along the railroad is about stopped.

### A VICTIM OF THE BUFFALO FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.

CLIFTON, Ontario, July 10.—At the inquest on the body of the woman found yesterday near the Terrapin Tower, the verdict of accidental death was returned. The deceased was identified as one of the victims of the sailing-boat disaster at Buffalo, July 4.

### THE BODY FOUND IN A SINK.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—At the Coroner's inquest this afternoon, it was developed that the body found yesterday in a sink in Patterson Park was not the body of F. C. Hall, as at first supposed, but that of Charles T. Hall, (colored,) employed by the Sewing-machine Company as canvasser. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by suffocation, but whether it was the result of his own act, or that of some other person, they were unable to determine.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### FRANCE.

A POINTED QUESTION AS TO THE RELATIVE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 10.—In the Assembly this afternoon M. Bertauld, Moderate Republican, asked leave to submit the following question to Gen. Cissey, Vice President of the Council:

"Whether it is claimed for the President of the Republic that he denies the right of the Assembly to determine whether the law of the 20th of November, 1873, is irrevocable or not; and also if it is denied that the President is responsible to the Assembly?"

On motion of Gen. Cissey, debate on this interpellation was postponed until the Constitutional bills come up for discussion.

REPUBLICAN UNDERSTANDING OF THE MESSAGE.

PARIS, July 10.—The Republican papers conclude, from Marshal MacMahon's message to the Assembly yesterday, that he recognizes the Republic.

THE PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF THE BONAPARTIST PROPAGANDISTS.

LONDON, July 10.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. De Forcade Laroquette, the Duke De Padoue, and Gen. Fleury have been summoned to appear before the court at the same time with M. Rouher for connection with the Bonapartist propaganda.

AMERICANS TO ENTER FRANCE WITHOUT SHOWING PASSPORTS.

PARIS, July 10.—It is officially reported that citizens of the United States will be permitted to enter France from any direction without showing their passports; but they must be prepared to prove their nationality when required.

IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY—THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

PARIS, July 10.—The Committee of Thirty on Constitutional Bills held an important sitting to-day.

M. Fourtuo, Minister of the Interior, appeared and presented the views of the Government. He said the Government would accept the bill drawn up by the committee, which provides for the continuance of the title of President of the Republic, for the creation of a second Chamber, and for the organization of the personal Septennate, to terminate with the expiration of MacMahon's seven years' term, or sooner, in case of his resignation or death. But it was desirable that certain provisions which required immediate action should be embodied in a separate measure for speedier passage by the Assembly, and M. Fourtou specified them as follows:

*First*, Deputies should be elected for separate arrondissements, instead of departments; for it was necessary to keep in mind the possibility of a dissolution of the Assembly.

*Second*, In the creation of a second Chamber, the Government especially wished that the President should be empowered to nominate a considerable proportion of its members.

*Third, and finally*, The Government insists that the power be given to the President to dissolve the Lower Chamber; but as the manner of the appointment of members of the Upper House is not decided upon, it cannot say whether the power should be exercised with or without the co-operation of the latter.

Mr. Fourtou, in conclusion, remarked that the Government was not desirous of interfering with the duty of the Assembly in framing a constitution, but merely pointed out what it considered the essential points. Full expression would be given to its opinions in debate when the subject came before the Assembly.

The Legitimists are irritated by the President's message, and have resolved to oppose the personal Septennate.

### THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

MUTUAL CHARGES TO BE MADE BY FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 10.—It is stated in a dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that France proposes to submit to the Brussels Congress serious charges against the German Government for acts committed by the army which lately invaded France, and that Germany contemplates presenting counter charges.

### SPAIN.

DORREGARAY ADMITS THE SHOOTING OF FIFTEEN REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlist Gen. Dorregaray has issued a manifesto, addressed to the civilized nations, in which he calumniates the Republicans and admits and justifies the shooting of fifteen of them.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON AND SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, July 10.—The Canadian Volunteers, now at Wimbledon, competing for the prizes, have presented an address to Sir Garnet Wolseley, congratulating him upon his achievements in Ashantee.

### THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 11—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States partly cloudy and continued warm weather, with local rains, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature during Saturday night.*

#### THE HEAT IN THE CITY.

Yesterday was one of the warmest of the season. In the evening a storm came up, and in the country did some damage to property. At about 8 o'clock P. M. an extensive land-slide occurred on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, between Inwood and Manhattanville, which delayed the northern and western bound through freight and emigrant trains some two hours.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported at the different Police stations: Wm. H. Hill was overcome at the corner of Centre and Duane streets. Taken to Park Hospital. Bertha Bausch, aged forty, of No. 309 Delancey street, was prostrated at No. 82 Leonard street. Taken home. Michael Hanlon, aged thirty-four, of No. 941 Seventh avenue, was overcome by the heat at Seventy-fifth street and Madison avenue. Taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. An unknown man was found insensible from sunstroke at Water street and James slip. Taken to Park Hospital. John H. Thompson, of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, was prostrated at Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Alex. Johnson, aged thirty-nine, of No. 418 West Thirty-eighth street, was prostrated while at work at Thirty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. Taken home.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 70 | 71 | 3:30 P. M. | 87 | 94 |
| 6 A. M. | 71 | 73 | 6 P. M. | 77 | 88 |
| 9 A. M. | 76 | 75 | 9 P. M. | 71 | 74 |
| 12 M. | 80 | 82 | 12 P. M. | 70 | 74 |

Average temperature yesterday....78⅞

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....75½

# INSECURE BUILDINGS.

## *WHERE THE BLAME LIES, AND THE REMEDIES NEEDED.*

### LETTER FROM A PROMINENT ARCHITECT—STRICT OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF BUILDINGS REQUIRED—POOR PAY AND CHEAP STRUCTURES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Selecting your editorial of June 25, entitled "Insecure Buildings," from those called forth in the several leading journals of this City by the recent Syracuse disaster, I would gladly be permitted to meet your remarks, fairly representing, as I think they do, the average condition of the public mind on the subject, with some observations from the specialist's point of view, especially as the calamity in question, and the naturally excited public comments following it, are but the last, so far, of a series which has harassed the community for several years past.

The danger to which the public is subjected from insecure buildings may be traced to several causes. In a report I read in Chicago last October before the National Institute of Architects, I suggested that the anterior cause of the Chicago and Boston fires "might furnish as apt a text for the preacher as for the architect." For if the *summum bonum* of the average business man—must I say also of the average professional man?—is to get ahead of his neighbor at the least possible expenditure of conscientious preparation and faithful work—both of which cost money—the fine cornice of his new house, whether for business, or residence, or pleasure, or worship, will be very apt to out-top his neighbors', at the expense of the foundation, that is, till his neighbor makes a fresh start to out-top him on his own old, and probably still more deficient foundation. It will be said that the architect ought to withdraw from his commission rather than take a risk, even if the owner is willing to do so. An architect may thus withdraw, and yet having designed the lay-out of a building, incur the blame for a subsequent accident; for all owners are not above taking the credit of paying for the supervision of a building, and yet in reality only paying for the design. Besides being economical, such an arrangement leaves a margin for the scape-goat of a "building accident," if one should be found necessary. Moreover, we are talking of things as they are, not as they ought to be. When I find that it is the rule among, for instance, lawyers and journalists to plead and publish only on the side they know to be right, without reference to fee or subscription list, I shall have only words of blame for the young architect who does not withdraw and make an enemy of an employer when he finds that he insists on taking a risk. Moreover, the mechanic, knowing that if an architect's name has become associated with a building, any danger to his own reputation is over, will often be more than willing to side with the owner on the cheap side of a question, and it is not to be wondered at if an architect in need of practice, rather than endure the double ordeal, should sometimes pretend ignorance of some detail of construction, if only he is let alone in those masses of it on which the mechanical stability and æsthetic expression of the structure mainly depend. He finds it does not always pay to show that he "knows too much," and that Cicero's assertion that "*omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur,*" is peculiarly true when limited to architecture and the various cognate arts, whether of a mechanical or decorative character, embraced in it. It is a misfortune when the expert in perhaps only one of those arts—frequently, through mere ignorance and self-complacency, rather than evil intention—reverses the maxim that the greater includes the less, and practically appeals to the public for employment on the virtual assumption that the less includes the greater. And it is easier for most people to understand and to affiliate with the less than with the greater.

When the public are in earnest to get truthfulness and stability in their structures rather than sham and glitter, then architects will be quick to perceive it. Wall street is not more sensitive to whatever affects its stock lists than professional men to the governing principles of their employers. And if the public pay their architects as honestly and liberally for their qualifications and products—involving not only natural gifts, but laborious studies and costly antecedents—as they do their butchers, and bakers, and lawyers, and physicians for theirs, they will soon find the supply equal in quality as well as quantity to the most exacting demand.

Your suggestion as to legislative interference "to determine certain principles and matters of detail that need to be enforced in the construction of all buildings," long ago commended itself to the National Institute of Architects, and its branches (or chapters, as they are called,) in most of the principal cities of the Union have for the last year or two been engaged in influencing the Legislatures of their respective States toward such modifications of existing building laws as will secure safety to the public under the new order of commercial structures. In this State a bill received the Governor's signature a few weeks ago which establishes a board with just such functions as you indicate, consisting of a member of the Institute of Architects, a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, the chief of the Building Department, and two members of the Mechanics' Exchange, one a master mason and the other a master carpenter. This is a long step in the right direction, though defective, as yet, in giving the accidental and mechanical elements a preponderance over the trained and scientific element. For the former, though specifically of the utmost value, and indispensable in the narrow ruts to which its individual experience is necessarily limited, is, as might be expected, destitute of the selective and coördinative capacity of the trained intellect, which, starting with a strong bias toward a particular pursuit, has bent all the appliances of a broad general education, as well as of special training and experience, to its end. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules. Every profession presents isolated instances of gifted men who, without early advantages or systematic training, have risen from the ranks of some subordinate specialty allied to that profession to a conspicuous place within it. But such men will always confess that they receive their most complete appreciation and their heartiest welcome from the best types of their regularly-trained confrères.

Indeed, most of the "shoddy architecture" and "building accidents" with which the public have been lately familiarized arise, simply, from the fact that while many of our building operations are carried on without the intervention of even a nominal architect, the average old-fashioned builder, if generally equal to the execution of the constructive grouping and details of the three-story building which formerly met the comparatively simple wants of the community, is now as wholly incompetent to design the constructive processes demanded by the enormous and lofty structures, (in which the dozen high staircases, one above another, are merely supplementary of the elevator,) devoted to the carrying, insurance, telegraph, and other lately developed interests of the community, as he has always confessedly been to design the æsthetical features of any considerable structure—at least since the growing wealth and taste of his employers have discarded so many superficial feet of Philadelphia brick and so many feet run of ogee-molded brown-stone lintel as the succedaneum of a Venetian or Florentine town palace, and a Doric-columned cottage ornée as the *ne plus ultra* for rural purposes. And no one knows this—though he may seldom be inclined to avow it—better than the sensible, observant, and not too ignorant, greedy, or ambitious, mechanic himself.

If I am asked for a remedy for whatever incompetency and misplacement of responsibility are implied in my remarks, I find it in two words. One, the watchword that needs to be constantly sounded by the far-seeing and vigilant to save this Republic from even worse internal enemies than incompetent designers and mechanics, is education—the better general education of the public and the thorough technical education of the specialist. The former will render the public appreciative of the specialist's work; the latter will render the specialist worthy of the public's confidence. The other shibboleth is mutual protection. If the public insists on being guarranteed from accidents through defective construction, let it protect its architect or engineer from the assumptions and underbidding of untrained and inadequate practitioners. It protects itself from malpractice in medicine and law by first protecting its physicians and legal advisers—as far as justly possible without interfering with the liberty of the individual—from quacks and pettifoggers. Let engineers and architects be protected in the same way, and we shall not hear of dams drowning whole villages and church floors swallowing up their scores of victims.

And protection involves inspection and discrimination. Every one of the myriad buildings of London is under the constant supervision of a resident architect. A similar system of inspection prevails throughout France. In Germany an architect can no more practice without a diploma than a lawyer or physician; and the building statistics of those countries, as compared with those of ours, will show with what results these precautions are observed.

As for the objection you suggest, that official inspectors may be dishonest, incompetent, or lazy, that may apply—may it not?—to every kind and degree of inspectorship, private as well as public, and from Presidents, Senators, and Cabinet Ministers, down through Governors and Assemblymen, Mayors and Aldermen, editors and architects, to printers' devils and hod-carriers. But society is not going, I hope, to return to anarchy because the millenium has not yet arrived, and there is still a great deal of human nature in its various agencies. We must take the best we can get, till we have time to induce and produce something better. As for our departments for building supervision, I see no reason to doubt that they will prove at least as honest, capable, and efficient as their fellow-departments of government may now be, or, under a judicious and conscientious oversight by the press, may become. Let us at least wait awhile and see. If they prove otherwise, and are not speedily transformed, it will be the fault of the sovereign people itself, for the remedy is always in its own hands, through lawful processes; and the stream represents the condition, pure or impure, of its source.

A. J. BLOOR, Architect.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1874.

## *THE EFFECT OF CAMPHOR ON SEEDS—CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS.*

Some curious and all but forgotten experiments, of much interest to agriculture and gardening, observes a London paper, have lately been revived by a German savant. Very many years ago it was discovered and recorded that water saturated with camphor had a remarkable influence upon the germination of seeds. Like many another useful hint, the stupid world took no notice of this intimation; but a Berlin professor came across the record of it, and he appears to have established the fact that a solution of camphor stimulates vegetables as alcohol does animals. He tooks seeds in various sorts of pulse, some of the samples being three or four years old, and therefore possessing a very slight degree of vitality. He divided these parcels, placing one moiety of them between sheets of blotting paper simply wetted, and the other under strictly similar conditions between sheets soaked in the camphorated water. In many cases the seeds did not swell at all under the influence of the simple moisture, but in every case they germinated where they were subjected to the camphor solution. The experiment was extended to different kinds of garden seeds, old and new, and always with the same result of showing a singular awakening of dormant vitalism and a wonderful quickening of growth. It also appears from the Professor's researches that the young plants thus set shooting continued to increase with a vigor and vivacity much beyond that of those which were not so treated. On the other hand, when pounded camphor was mixed with the soil, it appeared to exercise a rather bad effect upon seeds. The dose in this latter case was possibly too strong. At all events, there is here a line of inquiry well worth following up by seedsmen and gardeners; and even farmers might try how far wheat and barley would profit from the strange property which seems to be possessed by this drug over the latent life of vegetable germs.

## *STEPHENS' REPLY TO TOOMBS.*

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has addressed a letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, in explanation of his former repudiation of the damage suit brought by Gen. Toombs in his name. He says: "In this letter Gen. Toombs says he brought to the last March Term of Fulton Superior Court, a bill in equity against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company and George Hazelhurst, 'in order to recover for the benefit of the State of Georgia' that portion of a share in the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad which had been awarded to me on the original letting, and which I had subsequently assigned to the State. Now, without any disposition to enter into any personal controversy with Gen. Toombs, on this or any other subject, I think it due to both of us, especially in view of our past relations, to say that I did not so understand his bill. As it was reported in the *Constitution* newspaper, and as its features reached me in Washington, it was a bill filed in my name, for my own benefit, and to recover back for my own use the interest I originally had in the lease, and which I had transferred to the State; and also for the recovery of $1,000,000 damage, &c. How this matter really is I do not know. I have not seen the bill or a copy of it up to this time. But it was in view of my understanding of the newspaper report of its character and objects that I stated in substance to your correspondent, 'Specks,' in Washington, when this newspaper account of it reached me there, that I knew nothing about the suit, and had never given my authority or consent to the filing of any bill for any such purpose. I now repeat, if I ever intimated to Gen. Toombs, by word, verbal or written, my willingness for a bill to be brought in my name, as the newspapers represented his to be, (and in reference to which I replied to 'Specks,' inquiring as I did,) I am not aware of it; or if he ever communicated to me, either by word or writing, an intention on his part so to bring a suit in my name, and for the objects stated in the newspaper reports, I am equally unaware of it."

## *THE ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF TEA.*

A short time ago quite a breeze was excited in British households by the appearance of a letter in the London *Times* signed "A Wholesale Tea-dealer." The writer appears to be one thorougly versed in all the details of the tea trade, and he brought the most serious charges of adulteration against many houses in that business. "Coloring" and "facing" tea so as to give it an artificial value; drying "rotting masses" of leaves, and coloring them for market—such were said to be frequent practices, and Manchester was singled out for a special censure as a "hotbed of adulteration." The writer of this letter was a Mr. Whitworth Jackson, who was in consequence summoned to give evidence before a Parliamentary Committee. He was sharply examined, and his answers certainly did not bear out the charges he had scattered broadcast against the members of a most respectable body of traders. The next day, however, the father and uncle of this very witness were called, and they gave evidence flatly contradicting on most essential points the assertions of their relative. The father said that his son had served in no other houses than his own, and, so far as they were concerned, the evidence was "thoroughly false." The uncle said nearly as much; a large part of the charges, he declared, existed only in his nephew's imagination, and the other part consisted of exaggerations. This was pretty strong, but it was justified by many circumstantial facts detailed in the course of a lengthened examination. Thus the outcome of this episode is that the censor is himself censured; his denunciations of a highly respectable trade are utterly discredited, and our much-maligned tea—to borrow the phraseology of the Sessions-house—leaves the court without a stain on its character, unless the "coloring" or "facing," which even Mr. Jackson, Sr., admits, can be said to constitute a blot on its good name. We fancy (remarks a London paper) this is a very fair inference from all that has taken place. Cheap tea will not "pay" for any extensive adulteration; while the coloring of scented caper to meet the demand for green, if a common practice once, is now not much in use, for the simple reason that colored teas have been found out, and the public will not have them.

## *THE VOTE OF OREGON.*

Oregon papers, just received, say there were errors in the published statements of the vote of that State for Governor. No official count of the vote is made until the meeting of the Legislature, but from the returns received by the Secretary of State, the private Secretary of the Governor has made up the following table:

| | Grover. | Tolman. | Campbell. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 487 | 208 | 73 |
| Benton | 276 | 481 | 392 |
| Coos | 399 | 408 | 56 |
| Curry | 78 | 106 | 17 |
| Columbia | 114 | 88 | 59 |
| Clatsop* | 148 | 211 | 35 |
| Clackamas | 640 | 592 | 199 |
| Douglas | 503 | 435 | 667 |
| Grant | 198 | 206 | 242 |
| Jackson | 828 | 572 | 160 |
| Josephine | 163 | 133 | 27 |
| Linn | 947 | 643 | 672 |
| Lane | 587 | 619 | 522 |
| Marion | 966 | 1,058 | 658 |
| Multnomah | 911 | 1,556 | 558 |
| Polk | 321 | 334 | 501 |
| Tillamook | 50 | 99 | 5 |
| Umatilla | 500 | 134 | 435 |
| Union | 444 | 369 | 90 |
| Wasco | 674 | 201 | 352 |
| Washington | 286 | 202 | 461 |
| Yamhill | 502 | 442 | 369 |
| Totals | 9,732 | 9,190 | 6,500 |

*One vote for Davenport.

## *LOWELL MANUFACTORIES.*

Eastern papers represent that the manufacturing interests of Lowell, Mass., have not fully recovered from the effects of the panic. Large sales have been made recently by one or two corporations, but with little or no margin for profit, and there is no immediate prospect of a return to the old standard of wages. On some corporations a reduction of help is being made as far as possible to correspondingly reduce expenses, and at the same time continue the same amount of production. There is a considerable surplus of male help in the market, but not a large one of female labor; in fact, some corporations may find difficulty in keeping their works running to full capacity through the Summer season from this cause.

# WAYSIDE NOTES.

## *RAMBLING SKETCHES OF THE NORTH-WEST.*

### SOUTHERN UTAH—THE NEW CANAAN OF THE "SAINTS"—A HOT CLIMATE AND HOTTER MORMONS—PRODUCTIVENESS AND CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PROVO, Utah, Monday, July 6, 1874.

The tourist visiting Utah should, by all means, include the southern portion of the Territory in his rambles, if he desires to form a correct opinion of the Mormons, and learn the productiveness of the region which they, from desolate barrenness, have caused to yield rich stores of cereals and gramineal verdure. In Salt Lake City, and the towns along the rail roads, the influx of Gentiles has caused a great modification in the Mormon character; hence, one cannot infer from the people encountered on these highways the mental characteristics produced by a religion which justifies the deadly deeds of its own *phunsigars*, and knights, in ecclesiastical parlance, the brewers of the *aqua Tophania*, so long as its poison saps only the vigor of those who would treat with contumely, or oppose, that Church whose tenets they were sworn to maintain even at the risk of their life. Mormonism has been treated of in almost every conceivable manner, yet the greater portion of the writers have failed to note the mental characteristics of those professing it, and have omitted to mingle with all grades of the people and thus study for themselves from nature alone, instead of accepting second-hand assertions and bald untruths. Being desirous of seeing the people of this odd faith in their natural condition, I expressed a desire to some prominent members of the Church to visit the southern settlements, and they kindly offered to give me letters of introduction to Brigham Young, Jr., and the Bishops of every town and village, so that I might be insured a welcome and be furnished with the facts I wished to learn. I was told that if I did not express contempt for the religion, polygamy, and its professors, and such matters in general, that I would get through there all right; "for the fact is," said my apostolic cicerone, "Our people do not like to be spoken of disrespectfully, so I would advise you to keep your mouth shut." I informed him that I was not in Utah to reform Saints; that I did not care if they had a million wives each; that it was none of my business, and therefore did not think it incumbent upon myself to parade my opinions or try to teach them the error of their ways. "Very well then," was the reply, "I think you can go through all right, yet you want letters from us to insure you good treatment." After this I reported to an official Gentile, to seek his advice. The latter urged me not to go among them, unless I were willing to risk my life, as he thought that, in the present condition of things, the ignorant Mormons of the South would consider the "blood atonement" necessary to save me from the perdition sure to all who investigate the precepts and practices of the Church. On considering these two statements, I thought there might be some danger, but I concluded to go, nevertheless, though unnoticed and unannounced. So without waiting for letters to any one, I started on the train for Provo the next morning. Every soul aboard that train was a Mormon, except myself, if I should judge from expressions, for let me add that these people have a physiognomy so peculiar that after a few days among them one knows them by intuition. The region traversed by this road is one mass of verdure, being irrigated by the numerous small streams percolating the country in various directions. A cañon filled with dense shrubbery and a few coniferous trees, yawns at intervals at the bases of the mountain ranges, and gives a wildness to the scene which contrasts quite agreeably with the pastoral landscape in front. The soil is naturally very fertile, that along the margin of Utah Lake being a true soil composed of vegetable mold, but near the mountains it is intermingled with granitoid bowlders, though not to such an extent as to do much injury. Every vegetable product that can be raised in the Middle States can be grown here, and those portions not adapted to agriculture are well suited for the grazing of sheep and cattle. It has quite a mild climate, the sultry heat being modified by the cool breezes from the snowy Wahsatch and Uintah ranges, and the vapor-laden currents from the lakes. Though 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, the weather in Winter is by no means as cold as might be anticipated, a circumstance due, no doubt, to the protection afforded by the mountains. Dwelling among these snowy plateaus in Summer is pleasure indeed, for when the inhabitants of the valley are enveloped in the vapor thrown up from their own body, the elevated rambler buttons his coat around him and nimbly leaps from crag to crag in quest of game, or enjoys his *dolce far niente* among the subarctic and alpine flora, whose delicacy of hue is only surpassed by their minuteness and numbers. In a ramble among these flowers I found ten new species in one day, nor did I have to go more than half a mile from the snow line to procure them. After a visit to the American Fork River and the picturesque scenery in the vicinity, I continued my way southward, and on the third day after my departure reached Provo, distant only fifty or sixty miles. This city occupies a good situation, as it is in the centre of a fine farming district near Utah Lake. It is sacred alone to the followers of Moroni, for not a Gentile transacts business there. It is in charge of an ecclesiastical functionary appointed by the Church, and he has Bishops under him in each ward, whose duty it is to report the spiritual progress of the people, and their views on all matters pertaining to the discipline of the faith. Any grumbling at authority, any mental struggle against the tenets of the Prophet, any desire to conceal the annual income so as to avoid paying the just pro rata of the tithe, is carefully noted by these religious detectives, and the branded individuals are ever after closely watched, every verbal assertion being reported weekly to the occupant of the Lion House at Salt Lake City, who decides how the erring shall be punished. These Bishops, with the chief or Mayor, act as a Board of Councilmen, and their word is accepted as decisive authority by their followers. No grumbling here at street assessments, pound or dog laws, for the moment the fiat is issued such matters are decided.

Having been recommended to a lady, "who would board Gentiles," I sought her residence, and was soon made at home by this estimable hostess, who prefers to remain a widow rather than espouse a Mormon attached to polygamy, and who has not become so obdurate against Gentiles as to refuse them food and shelter, though ordered to do so in the most peremptory manner quite frequently by the Prophet and his ecclesiastical satellites. The boarding of Gentiles is a deadly sin in Mormon theography, and he or she who does it, is liable to excommunication and everlasting punishment. It is said that a refusal to comply with this demand a few years ago would have brought the "Destroying Angels" to her door, with strict commands to send her spirit where it would not oppose the progress of the Church on earth. Ensconced in this domicile, I was soon in a position to study Mormonism and its professors, and trying to reconcile myself to the assertion that the latter adopted the faith because they believed in it on Biblical grounds. After a thorough and impartial investigation I am led to infer that the number who believe in it on Scriptural principles are the low and ignorant, that the more intelligent are influenced solely by other motives; and, finally, that there are not half a dozen women of medium intelligence in the whole community who favor polygamy. I could relate many tales told me in confidence of the suffering and neglect of the first wives and their children, and the effect of that gnawing, sickening despair which devours the very soul of those who were foolish enough to adopt Mormonism when it was fired by the zeal of Smith and his coadjutors. The first wife of an apostle has not seen him inside her house for four years; the spouse of a good mechanic is often compelled to beg for a mouthful to eat for her children, because the husband cannot support six wives; another takes poison because her husband brings her sister of fourteen as a fifth wife; and a grandmother and granddaughter are married to the same man. These are some of the beauties of the Church, and edifying they must be to persons of intelligence and refinement! From my experience in this City and elsewhere, I deduce this general result—that to be a good Mormon one must be either ignorant or a knave, and must appreciate worldly pleasures of the baser sorts more than the generous ethics, exalted sentiments, and cultured pleasure of the educated classes. The Mormons have many sophistries, glib answers, and physiological arguments to advance in defense of the foundation of their creed, yet the very coarseness with which they utter them proves their want of pure sentiment. The people are obedient to their ecclesiastical superiors; implicit believers, in many cases, in the doctrine of revelation; ready tools to do any work the Prophet may require of them, no matter how dastardly or at what sacrifice to themselves; that all are cautious, untruthful, and treacherous if they think they can by these means advance themselves or their Church; inhospitable, opposed to Gentiles of all grades, industrious, frugal, hard bargainers and stern bigots. In their favor it may be said that they are comparatively free from certain vices characteristic of civilization, yet they are not by any means as exempt from drunkenness as they pretend, nor are they imbued with that quality of "doing unto others as they would be done to," which they say their religion teaches, and they presume to practice. How they may act toward each other I could not ascertain, yet I speak my candid and unbiased opinion when I say that they cannot treat a Gentile with justice, or even wish him well, if he is a competitor of theirs for wealth or country. The teachers, of course, mold their ignorant followers, and thus imbue them with the characteristics which distinguish them. It is a notorious fact that all the leaders are Americans and Englishmen, and that they have every reason to keep Gentiles from out their midst, in order to retain the loaves and fishes for themselves. To accomplish this purpose they teach their bigoted adherents that the commital of a crime in defense of the Church is no sin. They are taught to believe that the Gentiles will be their servants on earth in the course of time, and in heaven after death; and that no unbelievers can enter this blessed abode except as slaves to the disciples of the Vermont Mahammed. These lessons have produced their effect on the more ignorant, for they assume all the virtues in the calendar, concede none to others, and classify all outsiders, especially Americans, as poor, craven, sinful spirits, whose souls can only be saved by the atonement of blood.

After gaining all the information of this place that I could I took the stage for St. George, the great Southern stronghold of Mormonism, and its future Canaan. Ere departing I was told to keep my mouth closed about religion; not to even refer to it under any circumstances if mentioned to me, but if I could not escape, to pretend to be a "Jack Mormon," that is, one who does not oppose the peculiar doctrines of the Smithites. Being told where I could stop without being subject to the surveillance of the authorities of the town, I moved southward. I had for a companion in the stage a bishop, who wore a rusty suit of black, an extremely soiled shirt, and a paper collar, a hat of the time of the flood, being a homemade product, and an expression as beaming as the "dominie" indigenous to *Punch*. For twenty or thirty miles out we passed through a finely-cultivated country, but in a short time after began to enter the broken trapheau regions so characteristic of Southern Utah. After several inquiries, I learned from my *vis a vis* that the southern portion of the Territory was only fit to be the abode of Mormons, as they could live where a hedge-hog could; that it possessed neither a genial climate nor a good soil, that all things raised there had to be petted and nursed into life, and, finally, that it was a mere range of whitened sand which produced naught in the state of nature but the mezquite, Spanish bayonet, or yuca. At the end of two days I learned that my informant was correct in some points, yet all the bad qualities the region was said to possess did not present themselves to me. This section is allied to Northern Arizona in its productions and climate, and to those who have never heard the peculiarities of the country I may illustrate it by a mining legend. One of the seekers after gold along the Colorado died suddenly; and, as a matter of course, owing to his lack of moral education, was sent to the plutonian regions. When there about a month he sent a letter to his comrade, requesting him as a favor to send his blankets, for, though having the hottest corner, still he was freezing. In a postscript he advised all Arizonians who did not wish to suffer from cold after death to keep away from his abode.

This portion is, however, well adapted to the production of grapes, so that it will ere long be one of the great wine districts of this continent. Semi-tropical fruits thrive luxuriantly, and cotton has been grown in a few places; but the experiments with the latter have not been general enough to test its success. Silk culture promises to become a prominent industry, as the climate is genial, and trees fit for the Japanese worm grow well. The efforts thus far have proved successful. The area fit for cultivation is, however, very limited; two hundred square miles is probably all that can be found around St. George, Washington, and the Santa Clara Valley suitable for the production of any staple. The entire country, should, however, be wealthy in the useful minerals, and the development of these may atone for the want of the facilities of agriculture. St. George, the chief city of Southern Utah, has about three thousand inhabitants, a fine tabernacle, good school-houses, and a general air of comfort. The mellow tones of the herdsman's horn awakes the traveler early in the morn, as it summons the owners of cattle to bring them out, and its somewhat martial sound mingles with the lowing of the herd as they are driven home each evening. Here can be found the Simon-pure Mormons, with all their hopes, traditions, and prejudices; but I think the preceding opinion will apply to all as a religious body. This is the spot said to be the next objective point of the Mormon leaders when they wish to seek isolation for their flocks. It will answer the purpose very well, as no Gentile would care to live there, for the toil required to make it plentiful is too severe; but, under Mormon patience, perseverance, and unceasing industry it may become as productive as the Salt Lake basin. The city is a strong fortress, capable of resisting any attack of the Indians, and on this account it will prove a useful halting spot to the new pilgrims. Mormonism must be isolated to live as a faith, and this is well known to its prophets and priests, hence they are looking out for a spot where they will be let alone, where no accursed Gentile will follow them, so it is strongly intimated that the Southern section with its deserts and mountains will be the objective point of the next hegira, and that this hegira will occur long before any unbeliever can even anticipate.

## *THE LAST OF THE BROAD GAUGE IN ENGLAND.*

The London *Telegraph* of the 24th ult. says: "On Friday last the Great Western Railway Company began a combined and carefully-organized operation for converting their South-western lines from the broad to the narrow gauge, and had the entire job finished in three days. The abandonment of the gauge, which was Brunel's special pride, and which so long gave the line he engineered its distinctive celebrity, has been accomplished so quietly as to excite little notice. Since the days when the great 'battle of the gauges' was fought so fiercely in Parliamentary committee-rooms, and in Parliament itself, a new generation has arisen which scarcely understands the vehemence of the original dispute, for it is now many years since, on grounds of economy among others, the narrow guage was left to ramify itself all over England. That point settled, the abolition of the broad gauge in the districts to which it was confined became a mere question of time. Accordingly the Great Western proprietary some time ago resolved to set aside so much capital for the work of conversion, and it has since been performed by stages. The task for the south-western branches seems to have been admirably managed. Late on Thursday evening each station-master gave a certificate that his district was clear of broad-gauge rolling stock, the last trains of which arrived at the Chippenham end of the line about midnight, their work finally closed, and were then sent to appointed depots, where, we assume, the engines and carriages will be broken up. The trains fairly shunted out of sight, an army of engineers and platelayers—2,000 in number—descended on the spot and set to work. By dint of bivouacking along the line, and laboring for seventeen or eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, the task was got through without hitch or accident. The result shows what can be done under pressure with such industrial appliances as we possess. If the engineers alone were in question, railways could be constructed more quickly and soundly, and therefore more cheaply—in the long run—throughout England than in any other civilized country."

## *INSURANCE SUIT DECIDED.*

The case of Tatham vs. The Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Orange County, before Judge Tappan. The Albany *Journal* explains it by saying that it was an action on a policy issued by the defendants to the plaintiff upon her "two-story wood and brick shingle-roof weaving shop," and on "her fixed and movable machinery therein," situated in Middletown, Orange County. The property was burned during the life of the policy. On the trial it appeared that the personal property mentioned and insured in the policy was not the property of the plaintiff, but of her husband. It also appeared that, prior to the fire and during the life of the policy, the plaintiff and her husband had executed a deed of the real estate to Winn & Weaver, of New-York, and had taken back an agreement that, if they paid Winn & Weaver $13,500 and interest within one year, they would reconvey the premises, and that during that time the deed should not take effect, but to become an absolute title in case of failure to pay such sum within the year. It also appeared that the "weaving shop" was, in fact, a "woolen or kersey factory." The latter was really the main cause of the resistance on the part of the company, as a hand weaving shop could be insured for one-quarter the rate that should be charged for a steam woolen mill, to which the insured had altered the risk, without notice to the company. The defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, on the ground of want of title in the personal property, alienation of the real estate, and misdescription of the premises insured. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the deed and agreement constituted only a mortgage, and not such a change of title as to avoid the policy; and that plaintiff should recover for loss on building. The Judge granted the motion and nonsuited the plaintiff on the first two grounds mentioned.

## *THE STONY CREEK DISASTER.*

In an article relating to the Connecticut Railroad Commission, the Hartford *Post* incidentally says: "It would seem that the commission should have power to initiate proceedings against railroad men guilty of flagrant neglect of duty, as in the case at Stony Creek. We are told that the Commissioner who has been on the ground disclaims any authority to bring to account the man on whom the responsibility for that astounding wreck has been laid by a jury of his neighbors, and all he proposes to do is to gather the facts and report them to the Legislature next year! We are further advised that the officers of the railroad company regard it as no part of their duty to enter complaint against the man whose recklessness has cost them so dearly; they will discharge him at their convenience, and the public must vindicate itself. So that, unless some local officer chooses to undertake the duty, the chances are that this man, who caused the death of at least one man, and probably of others—for several of his victims are lying at the point of death—will be suffered to escape with the loss of one branch of his multifarious business. Unless the Coroner's jury has grossly erred in the verdict it has rendered under the direction of a cautious and clear-headed Magistrate; unless the reporters and all conversant with the facts are wholly at fault, William Beach is guilty of manslaughter, and should be made an example for all who are charged with like responsibility. No doubt he feels sorrow for what he has done, as would any man not wholly depraved; but the community cannot afford to take so slight a guarantee that his successor, or the busy man at the next station, will not to-morrow prove equally careless at a critical moment. Let it be understood once for all that criminal carelessness on the part of those having in their hands the lives of railway passengers entails certain and severe punishment, and we shall not be likely to hear so frequently of misplaced switches and the like. Somebody should be charged with the duty of presenting such cases for trial. The Railroad Commissioners would seem to be the proper persons to hold the power of at least initiating proceedings, in cases where the local informing officers prove delinquent."

# OUR RAILROADS.

## *THEIR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.*

### CAPITAL INVESTED—EARNINGS FOR THE PAST YEAR—TONNAGE AND TRAFFIC.

The financial storm which has recently swept over the country, and from the effects of which it is still suffering, was the natural, perhaps it may be said the inevitable, result of the excessive development of our railway system. The amount invested in these works during the past two years, as shown in Mr. Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1874-75, has exceeded $1,000,000,000—or $500,000,000 annually. The cost at the close of the past year of the 67,237 miles of line whose operations are given, was $3,784,543,034, against $3,159,423,057 for 1872, and $2,664,627,645 for 1871—the mileage for which returns were given being 57,323 for 1872, and 44,614 for the preceding year. The total mileage that had been constructed up to the close of the year was 70,651, of which 37,481 had been constructed within the past ten years, and 28,396 miles within the past five. The cost of the mileage constructed within the latter period, at $40,000 per mile, has equaled $1,135,840,000. In the same period the cost of the 42,252 miles that had been previously constructed, has been increased by at least $15,000 for the mile, so that the whole amount expended in it on these works has equaled $1,769,665,000, or say $350,000,000 annually.

This enormous investment in one department of industry was far greater than that in any other, consequently the conditions for making the whole of it productive could not by any possibility be seasonably provided. It is characteristic of our railways that they create, in great measure, the traffic that is to render them profitable. For this time is required. When, therefore, there has been an abnormal development, there must always be a considerable number of even meritorious schemes, without sufficient capital to carry them over the "dead point." They have to be closed out consequently to stronger parties who can afford to await the results that are sure, in the end, to be realized.

The earnings of our railways the past year, which equaled $526,419,937, will give a better idea than the statement of their cost, of the colossal magnitude of this great interest. The earnings for 1872 equaled $465,241,055; for 1871, $403,329,208. The increase for the two years being $123,090,729, or at the rate of $61,500,000 annually. The rate of earnings upon the whole investment the past year have been 13.1 per cent. The net earnings for the past year were $183,810,562, or 4.96 per cent. upon the investment. The earnings per head of our population, estimated for the past year at 41,211,000, equaled $12 80, against $11 63 for 1872, and $9 80 for 1871.

The rapid rate of increase in the earnings of our roads in ratio to our population, is matter full of encouragement, the rate being as great in States the population of which is nearly stationary, as in those where its increase is rapid. There may be a temporary check the present year, but there is hardly a doubt that by 1880 the earnings of our roads will reach fully $20 per head, or an aggregate of $1,000,000,000! The earnings of the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania per head of its population, the past year, was $22 37 per head. The total earnings of the roads of this State in 1863 were $33,046,463, or $10 70 per head. The rate of increase has exceeded $1 annually per head. The earnings of the railroads of Massachusetts the past year were $27,851,658, or $18 per head. In 1863 they were $10,863,579, or $7 32 per head, the increase being at the rate of $1 annually per head. These illustrations are given to show upon what a firm basis the railroad interests of the country rest, and their influence on the commerce and industries of the country. The increase of the population of Massachusetts in the period named was only about 200,000. The increase in the earnings of its railroads consequently was due almost entirely to the progress it made in commerce and manufactures by the use of those improved methods with which science and art assist the labors of the hand.

The traffic of our railroads, measured by the number of persons and tons of merchandise transported, has increased in far greater ratio than their earnings. The total number of tons transported by the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania the past year was 58,510,070 tons, against 15,745,375 tons in 1863. The rate of increase was 275 per cent., against an increase of 150 per cent. in the gross earnings. The tonnage of the railroads of the State of New-York the past year was 25,267,766, against 5,803,955 in 1863. The rate of increase of tonnage in this State was nearly 400 per cent. The earnings of its railroads for 1873 amounted to $68,825,507, against $30,591,661 for 1863. The rate of increase of earnings was only 125 per cent. The increase of tons transported, over increase of earnings, measures the reduction in charges which has taken place.

The tonnage transported over the New-England and Middle States, including Maryland, the past year equaled $105,476,767 tons. The largest tonnage was over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which equaled 10,539,395 tons. The next largest was over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which equaled 9,211,231 tons. That over the Erie was 6,312,702 tons. But figures fail to give any adequate idea of the vast masses which they represent. The Reading Railroad handles 30,000 tons every day in the year, Sundays included. The facility with which this vast quantity is daily handled and disposed of—for the tonnage of each day must be daily closed out to make room for the succeeding one—shows the extent and perfection of the machinery and contrivances employed. They are so perfect that, like the movements of the planetary system, they almost escape the notice of the superficial observer. The tonnage of the four great trunk lines: the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio, which bring to the seacoast States the greater portion of the food they consume, exceeds 25,000,000 of tons annually. In quantity this tonnage represents 250,000,000 barrels of flour, and more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat. The interruption of the business of these roads for the short space of three months, would reduce our population to a state of starvation, and would paralyze not only our own business, but that of the whole world.

It is impossible in one short article to do more than to recapitulate a few of the more important features of this interest, which has grown so silently but so rapidly to such vast proportions. Further information on this subject may be obtained from Mr. Poor's recent publication, which embodies in a series of tabular statements the financial condition of our railroads, with the result of their operations for the past year compared with those of 1872 and 1871, as well as detailed statements for each road.

Although the excessive expenditure in our railroads was the cause of the recent revulsion, they will, by the facilities they will afford, contribute more than all other agencies to the restoration of the prosperity of the country. For the present and coming year no new mileage to any considerable extent will be constructed. The vast wealth of the country, which has heretofore been diverted to these works, must seek other employment—the development of the resources of the country—and in this way help to increase the traffic of our roads. As the demand for many of these works has now in a great measure ceased, it must for some time remain abundant, and there now seeems no reason why the recent depression should not speedily give place to an increased activity and prosperity in all our industries.

## *DESTRUCTION OF DOGS IN PHILADELPHIA*

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose head-quarters are in Philadelphia, erected some two years ago a Shelter and Home for Vagrant Dogs and Other Animals. The city authorities provided the ground—about two acres—and the society erected thereon buildings suitable for the work, including a small house for the keeper and his assistant. The city also pays the society $2,000 per annum for doing the work. The ground is inclosed by a high wooden fence, and the destruction of worthless animals is done privately. During the year 1873 the officers of the society captured, by means of nets, 3,080 dogs, of which number 744 were redeemed by their owners; 2,378 were killed and 58 sold; 214 dogs were sent by private individuals to be mercifully killed, and a small number were brought to the shelter to board. The means at first used to destroy the animals was carbonic acid gas and a wooden tank similar to the one now used in this City. This was soon discarded, however, as being found totally unfit by reason of the leakage, and the use of the carbonic acid gas has been also given up as not being swift enough in its destruction of life. A smothering-room built of bricks and lined with good cement, 11 feet long, 4 feet 5 inches wide, and 2 feet 11 inches high has replaced the wooden box, and carbonous oxide gas is used instead of carbonic acid gas. It is generated by a charcoal stove, and a bellows is used to force it in volume into the air-tight compartment. This oxide is an active narcotic poison, one per cent. in the air proving fatal. The number of dogs destroyed never exceeds forty large or eighty small ones. Seven minutes is occupied in filling the room with the gas, and two minutes and a quarter only to destroy life. The dogs are captured by men employed by the society, who go round the City with carts and scoop-nets. All worthless animals are destroyed in twenty-four hours after being received. The yard for dogs is divided—one being occupied by males and the other by females. Each animal has a separate kennel provided for it. This is the plan which Mr. Bergh proposed to the authorities of this City.

## *PLEDGE OF ANTI TREATERS.*

The following came from Albany, and is the pledge of an Anti-Treat Society:

"Since it has been acknowledged by every thinking man that treating is the great sore of public social life, and the main cause of the excessive drunkenness in America, we, the undersigned, do solemnly declare and promise by our signature, never to offer or accept a treat of any article consumable after May 1, 1874, the following cases excepted: First, it is allowed to receive treats and to treat persons from other places who are on a visit, but only such persons; and, second, it is allowed to offer such articles consumable to ladies. And further, it is allowed in cases where the strict adherence to the rule would interfere with the transaction of business."

## *CONDEMNED MURDERERS.*

### FOURTEEN MEN NOW UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN LOUISIANA.

*From the New-Orleans Times, June 30.*

It is now several years since the extreme penalty of the law for crime was inflicted in this State, not because there were no convictions for murder, but solely because of the unwillingness of the State Executive at the time to cause sentence to be carried into execution. There are now, in different parts of the State, eight or nine murderers, who were tried, convicted, and sentenced during the administration of Gov. Warmoth. These men are still confined in the prisons of the parishes where they were tried. It is a requirement of the laws of this State that when a person is tried and convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the record shall be certified to by the Governor of the State, upon whom is devolved the duty of fixing a time for the execution of the sentence, and to issue his writ for that purpose. It appears Gov. Warmoth did not choose to act in these cases, and so they had been handed down to his successor. Some of these men have been thus held under sentence for three years or longer, being all the time kept in close confinement, and perhaps in irons, in the parish prisons. It is stated that on the return home of Gov. Kellogg, these old and chronic cases will receive his attention and be finally disposed of. The former Executive, upon whom first fell the solemn and serious responsibility of issuing the orders necessary for the execution of the death penalty, having failed to do so, it is scarcely to be expected that the present Executive will do so in these cases. Doubtless he will feel that it is enough for him to take the responsibility of such action in cases occurring under his own administration. The fact is avowed in the State Department that the sentences in each of these cases will be commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. We learn that since Gov. Kellogg assumed the office of Chief Executive of this State, certified records have been received by him in only four capital cases, and they are of comparatively recent date. Two of these were from the Parish of St. Landry, where two colored men, Samuel Wright and Ozeme Fruge, were tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging. The other two cases were from the parishes of Terrebonne and Bossier, the latter being for rape. Thus far no petitions have reached the Governor for the pardon of these convicted felons, or for the commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. There have been convictions in other cases—so reported—but the certified records have not yet been made up and sent to the Governor.

## *HEIR TO A QUARTER OF A MILLION.*

The following story of a lucky servant girl, which may seem stranger than truth to many readers, is told by the Bellefonte (Penn.) *Republican*: "Ten or more years ago this girl—her name is Alice Anderson—was brought from the Orphans' Home of Pittsburg by the late Judge Schaler. She was a domestic in his house up till the time of his death, when the family gave up housekeeping and left Bellefonte. Since that time—some six years—she has been doing house-work in different families of the town. She had no knowledge of her parents, but remembered an older brother, who came to see her when she was a child in the home. She had not heard of him for fifteen years, and gave up all hopes of ever meeting him again. About a month ago she took a notion that she could earn more money in the city, and got a friend to write to an acquaintance of his in Pittsburg, asking him to secure her a situation in a family there. In a short time a letter came informing her that a situation had been secured, and that she should come on immediately. It took her a week or more to make preparations for the final departure, and in the meantime she received another letter from her expected employer, asking about her history, which her friend immediately communicated. A few more days elapsed, and on the day preceding her departure for Pittsburg she received a letter from her brother, Dennis Anderson. This letter contained some delightful information. Dennis informed her that he had been trying to find her for many years; that he was accidentally told her name and whereabouts by the gentleman who had engaged her to come to Pittsburg. That her reply to his inquiries placed beyond a doubt the fact that she was his long-lost and anxiously-searched-for sister. He would meet her at the Union Depot and take her to his home. To make a long story short, she found her brother. He is a retired railroad contractor, and a wealthy man. This is not all. Four years ago her grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, of Cincinnati, died, leaving a fortune of $250,000 to her grandchild, Alice Anderson, if she were ever found; and if not, then Dennis should become the heir. Alice is now the possessor of that fortune. She is twenty-two years of age, is not uncomely in appearance, but can scarcely read or write. She has made arrangements to spend the next two or three years at school."

## *THE POOR OF MEXICO.*

The *Two Republics*, published at the Mexican capital, says: "One of the disagreeable features that first strikes a stranger in this city is the large number of maimed, crippled, and healthy beggars who importune the passers-by at every street corner, restaurant, theatre, &c. We are assured that there is a comfortable asylum for the poor, and if this be true, why do not the Police do their duty and take those unhappy creatures where their wants will be attended to, and where they cannot molest the public? There is another point to which we beg to call the attention of the authorities. For a long time it has been the custom—and a very laudable one it surely is—of nearly all the respectable mercantile houses of this city to set aside a certain sum of money and distribute it among the worthy poor on every Saturday. Now, we are duly authorized by a large number of those firms to say that they would prefer giving the whole sum which they devote every week, to some responsible person or association and have the latter distribute the same among the needy. This method would save the said merchants a vast amount of trouble, and would do away with the annoyance of having from twenty to fifty beggars invade their place of business every Saturday, deterring customers from buying and interfering considerably with their sales."

## *THE POPE EXCOMMUNICATED.*

The *Voice of Masonry* publishes the following: "At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Scottish Rite of the Orient of Palermo, Italy, on the 27th of March last, Pope Pius IX. was expelled from the order. The decree of expulsion was published in the official Masonic paper at Cologne, Germany, and is preceded by the minutes of the lodge in which he was initiated, and is as follows: 'A man named Mastai Ferretti, who received the baptism of Freemasonry, and solemnly pledged his love and fellowship, and who afterward was crowned Pope and King, under the title of Pio Ninth, has now cursed his former brethren and excommunicated all members of the Order of Freemasons. Therefore, said Mastai Ferretti is herewith, by decree of the Grand Lodge of the Orient, Palermo, expelled from the order for perjury.' The charges against him were first preferred in his lodge at Palermo, in 1865, and notification and copy thereof sent to him, with a request to attend the lodge for the purpose of answering the same. To this he made no reply, and, for divers reasons, the charges were not pressed until he urged the Bishops of Brazil to act aggressively toward the Freemasons. Then they were pressed, and, after a regular trial, a decree of expulsion was entered and published, the same being signed by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and Grand Master of the Orient of Italy."

## *HOW DOWN-EAST POLICEMEN ENJOY THEMSELVES.*

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* gives the following account of a unique entertainment in that city: "The bake-bean and brown-bread annual of the Police Department took place at the Common Council Room on Friday night at 10:30 o'clock, and, as 'like produces like,' was an occasion that had all the flavor of the good old times. Fifty or more invited guests participated in the festivities. All the wants of the party were anticipated, and their orders filled with dispatch by men in uniform. Felicitous speeches were made by Mr. H. J. Chapman, who mentioned in a humorous vein that was particularly palatable some of the advantages of the new uniform, and in conclusion gave a solo with music-box imitations; E. E. Parker, Esq., who told an appropriate story and joked the joker, and Col. T. P. Banks, who simply thanked the Police for the pleasant memory of 'Auld Lang Syne' their invitation had imparted to him. The Mayor, Alderman Duffy, and others had cheerful words, City Marshal Brown and the officers were happy, and altogether it was a spread and social entertainment that did honor to the department and contributed happiness to their guests."

## *KILLED BY LIGHTNING.*

One person in a party of three escaped death by lightning in the village of Reynoldsville, Schuyler County, on Monday afternoon, in a remarkable manner. When the shower came up, the wife of Mr. George Cassidy and her little son and sister were much frightened and they ran down into the cellar for safety. Presently the house was struck, the lightning passing down the stovepipe and through the floor, dealing instant death to two of the small group huddled in supposed security in the darkness. The little boy was on one side of Mrs. Cassidy and her sister on the other. They were both killed, while Mrs. Cassidy was uninjured.

## *THE OTHER SANBORN'S EXPLANATION.*

Mr. F. B. Sanborn spoils that little story of the Boston *Globe* about the last $750 appropriation for services as acting Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, by asserting that he did not ask for the appropriation, did not expect any pay for his services, and should not have taken the money had it been voted.

# A REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES

## *A PHYSICIAN'S ORDEAL.*

### CAREFUL EXPERIMENTS UPON HIMSELF IN A CASE OF SNAKE-BITE—IODINE AS A REMEDY.

The following is a copy of a private letter addressed by a Texas physician to Mr. E. H. Cushing, a citizen of Houston, and formerly editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph* of that city, by which paper the letter has been made public. In reproducing it, the New-Orleans *Times* says: "The letter is from the veteran Dr. Ashbel Smith, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Texas, a thorough physician and accomplished scholar and gentleman, who has served Texas while a Republic and then as a State, in various public and honorable offices, with talent and distinction. Having had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Smith intimately, we can vouch for it that this letter was not written for publication, and that the whole trying ordeal—in which his life hung suspended in the balance for hours—took place just as he describes it. The combination of the cool courage of the old soldier—for such he is—with the higher moral courage of the veteran physician and clear-headed, intelligent seeker after scientific facts beneficial to the profession, is so strikingly shown in this letter that we give it entire. Dr. Smith's discovery, from his own personal experience, of the efficacy of iodine in poison from a snake bite, will, of course, be duly noted by physicians." The following is the letter:

EVERGREEN, Harris County, June 24, 1874.

*E. H. Cushing, Esq.:*

MY DEAR SIR: I can't walk, but with help, have hobbled to the table. If I improve reasonably in hobbling by Friday night, I shall be at my post in your city, on Saturday. My lameness would deserve but the shortest mention but for some facts connected with the cause, which may, perhaps, be of interest to others in similar circumstances.

About dark Saturday last, as I was walking up the hill from the bay shore, I felt a heavy scuffling about one of my legs, and at the same instant the bites of sharp teeth. Reaching the house, I saw by the light three several little wounds, with blood exuding from them on my leg, three inches above the ankle. There were two punctures to each wound, made by the two fangs of the snake that had bit me. Swelling had already commenced—less than five minutes from the biting. Still I determined to do nothing, for awhile at least, in order to observe the effects of the poison unmodified by treatment. The swelling increased rapidly, and in fifteen minutes more the pain had become excruciating, and I could not bear any weight on the leg. I was obliged now to lie down.

I now took, in a wine-glass of water, a half teaspoonful of saturated tincture of iodine. About fifteen minutes afterwards I repeated the iodine—about twenty drops. A short time after, perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, a third dose of iodine—fifteen drops—in twenty-five or thirty minutes after, the fourth. The length of these several intervals is conjectural. I had the orifices of the wounds several times touched with the tincture of iodine, and the leg, which was now swollen from the ankle to the knee, was painted with iodine.

The pain was excruciating, but by 10:30 or 11 o'clock—two and a half or three hours after the bite—had abated sensibly. About 1:30 in the morning I fell asleep, and awoke at sunrise with complete stiffness and superficial soreness of the limb on touch, now swollen to double its former size, but with no pain worth mentioning. Nor have I since had suffering further than complete disease of the leg, till this morning, and being obliged to have it at all times elevated. The foot participated in the swelling, and if the leg hung down it became (and indeed still does) in a few minutes perfectly livid.

The interest of the matter in question lies in the use, the efficacy of iodine as a remedy for venomous bites. Nothing else than iodine was used; no spirits, no hartshorn, not the least possible thing in the world, internally or externally, except iodine and one small drink of water.

Former experience had given me confidence in iodine by its use with others. I was determined to give it a fair showing in my own case, unaided and unobstructed by any other mediation. I have attached the greater interest to this case because, though one is seldom a safe judge in his own case, the present bite has been by long odds the severest snake-bite I ever knew. If left to itself it would, in my opinion, have been fatal in a very few hours. That the snake was a very large one, I know from his heavy scuffling about my legs, and, I may add, from the depth to which I felt his fangs enter. My instantaneous suspicion, from the weight and severity of the biting, was that my assailant was a wildcat, or some such animal. The excruciating pain felt subsequently, as before mentioned, seemed to me like the ferocious cramps of the muscles in malignant cholera, except that they were not in any degree spasmodic.

There were other circumstances, symptoms which I should detail were I writing to a physician, but they would only still further bore you. To set forth truly the efficacy of iodine must excuse my length. I do not know what kind of snake it was, but suspect it to have been a rattlesnake.

Very truly yours, ASHBEL SMITH.

## *BOSTON'S EXPENSES.*

The total cash transactions of the City of Boston last year were nearly $25,000,000. The revenue was derived, as usual, from taxation and loans. Some of the leading items of revenue were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes of 1873 and previous years | $8,665,867 83 |
| Corporation taxes | 346,995 87 |
| Bank taxes | 205,156 58 |
| Water Works, rate, &c | 989,266 86 |
| Several departments | 704,350 37 |
| Interest on bank balances, taxes | 162,467 19 |
| Militia bounty | 5,257 96 |
| Dog fund | 9,306 75 |
| School fund | 8,597 14 |
| Total | $11,097,266 55 |
| City loans | 8,129,176 65 |
| Water loans | 951,000 00 |
| Total | $20,177,443 20 |

The expenditures of Boston for actual running expenses, interest, &c., varied but little from $20,000,000. Some of the leading expenditures, which were paid from money received from the annual tax levy and legitimate revenue, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest and Premium | $2,253,705 80 |
| School Instructors | 1,015,572 72 |
| Paving | 965,474 60 |
| Police | 683,892 78 |
| Public Institutions | 405,903 40 |
| Public Library | 134,049 19 |
| State Tax | 828,540 00 |
| Fire Department | 591,640 27 |
| Health Department | 378,549 66 |
| Sewers | 227,827 58 |
| Water Works | 506,888 20 |

## *DROUGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA.*

The farmers in a large portion of West Virginia are beginning to complain of a lack of rain in their locality. The Parkersburg *Times* of the 7th inst. gives voice to their complaints as follows: "No rain of any consequence has fallen for the last four weeks, and we have not had a good soaking shower for more than eight weeks. Day after day the sun pours down a scorching heat, and most of the time combined with a dry north wind, and weather more unfavorable to both animal and vegetable life can scarcely be imagined, and, in consequence, all kinds of vegetables are drooping and must be ruined unless relieved by a heavy fall of rain. Corn seems to stand the drought the best of any crop, but will surely be ruined if we do not have rain soon. Potatoes and nearly all kinds of garden vegetables look very badly indeed. Fruits, apples, and grapes do not seem to be injured much as yet, but raspberries were much injured; and blackberries, except where growing near some brook, or other moist place, are probably already injured past recovery. From some parts of the State we hear of showers, but in Wirt County the drought is even worse than here, and in several counties up the Little Kanawha it is supposed to be equally bad. It is very difficult to work land in its present dry condition, and working it now would be likely to injure instead of benefiting most kinds of crops.

## *THE DEBT OF BOSTON.*

The increase of the public debt of Boston is unusually large this year. The total funded and unfunded debt April 30, 1874, was $43,137,463 12. Of this amount $3,876,540 06 has been added by the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton. The total gross debt April 30, 1873, was $31,841,156 44, and the increase is therefore $11,296,306 68, and if we deduct the debt added by annexation, the increase of the debt of the city proper has been $7,419,766 62, which is unprecedented in the financial history of the city. The means on hand for the redemption of the debt have increased $1,490,794 83, which shows that the gross debt has increased 26.18 per cent., and the means of paying the same only 9.66 per cent.

## *A CHIEF ENGINEER OVERREACHES HIMSELF.*

Several years ago the Chief of the Boston Fire Department, wishing to exhibit the efficiency of the organization before some visiting firemen, arranged for a false alarm to be given to call the engines together. In order to place the success of the experiment beyond doubt he notified the different stations of his intention, stating that the alarm would be given at a certain hour from a certain box. But there was some misunderstanding; the alarm was sounded from the wrong box, and as the firemen did not stop to count its number the visitors were astonished to see the department congregate about a locality several blocks removed from the scene of the supposed danger.

## *AN ALASKA MUMMY.*

L. Sheeran, Collector of Customs at Kodiak, Alaska, has in his possession an Aleutian mummy, procured from a cave on Kodiak Island. The mummy is described by a correspondent of the Alaska *Herald* as "simply skin and bone." He is now, and was when found, sitting in a crouching position, his head turned to the right, his face directly on a line with his right shoulder. When the skin is touched it sounds like a drum. Part of his hair is on, and his mustache is perfect. Portions of his skin parka (shirt) remain, and his tarbassax (boots) are nearly perfect. It is worthy of mention that although the mummy has been exposed for over a year, there is no change perceptible. The implements found with him denote that many years have elapsed since the gentleman was deposited in the cave.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union... 70¼
2000 do........ 70
300 do.......... 70⅛
2300 do.......... 70¼
400 do.......... 70⅝
1000 do.......... 70½
1300 do.......... 70⅝
2400 do.......... 70¾
300 do.......... 70⅞
400 do.......... 71
400 do.......... 71⅛
600 do.......... 71¼
100 St. Paul Pref..... 51½
400 do.......... 52½
550 do.......... 52
700 North-western.... 36
200 do.......... 36¼
400 do.......... 36¾
300 do.........c. 36¾
300 do.......... 36½
300 do.........c. 36⅜
100 do.......... 36¾
500 do.......... 37
100 Chicago & Alton.. 103
200 Pacific Mail....... 42⅛
300 do.......... 42
200 do.......... 42⅛
200 do.........c. 42¼
200 do.......s3. 42⅛
200 do.......s3. 42
300 do.......... 42⅛
700 do.......... 42¼
200 do.......... 42⅜
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98
200 do.......... 98¼
22 do.......... 97¾
200 do.......... 97⅞
200 do.......... 98¼
1000 Lake Shore....... 71¼
800 do.......... 71⅛
1600 do.......... 71
500 do.......... 70⅞
900 do.......... 70¾
500 do.........c. 70¾
600 do.......... 70⅝
1800 do.......... 70½
1000 do.......... 70⅝
500 do.......... 70¾
900 do.......... 70⅞
800 do.......... 71
300 do.......... 71⅛
1800 do.......... 71⅜
800 do.......... 71¼
200 do.........c. 71⅜
1400 do.......... 71½
100 do.........c. 71½
600 do.......... 71⅝
1500 do.......... 71¾
100 North-west Pref.. 53
100 do.......b3. 53
10 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 53¾
500 Union Pacific..... 25⅜
600 do.......... 25¼
1000 do.......... 25½
900 do.......... 25⅜
500 do.......... 25⅝
1000 do.......... 25¾
100 do.......... 25½
500 do.......... 25⅝
300 do.......... 25¾
900 do.......... 25⅞
1400 Erie Railway.... 30
300 do.......... 30⅛
500 do.......... 30¼
200 do.......... 30½
500 do.......s3. 30⅝
800 do.......... 30¾
1100 Rock Island..... 96¼
400 do.......... 96⅛
200 do.........c. 96¼
500 do.......... 96½
300 do.........c. 96¾
300 do.......... 96⅝
500 do.......... 96½
100 do.......... 97
400 St. Paul.......... 32½
1000 do.......... 32¾
700 do.......... 32⅞
600 do.......... 32¾
200 do.........c. 32⅝
600 do.......... 32¾
600 do.......... 32⅞
200 do.......... 33
100 do.......... 33⅛
100 do.......b3. 33¼
100 do.......... 33¼
900 do.......... 33⅛
1000 Toledo & Wab... 33½
100 do.......... 33⅜
100 do.......... 33½
100 do.......... 33¾
400 do.......... 34
1100 do.......... 33⅞
200 do.........c. 33⅞
500 do.......... 34⅛
800 do.......... 34¼
100 do.........c. 34¼
100 do.......... 34⅛
230 do.......... 34¼
100 Ohio & Miss...... 23¾
200 do.......... 23⅝
200 do.......... 23½
200 do.......... 23⅝
100 do.......... 23⅞

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......1 .115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......b. c.114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.116⅞
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 .....b. c.116¾
$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.......b. c.117
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b. c.112¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 12..........116½

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.'87. 92⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.. 93½
2,000 S. C. 6s, n., non-fund......... 6
2,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. G. B.. 77¾
4,000 Erie 4th....... 96½
1,000 Mor.& Es.7s,'71. 96½
5,000 Ches.& Ohio 1st coup....b. c. 52
5,000 Chi.,R.I. & P.7s.103
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 74
10,000 N. Y. C.1st C..104⅞
25,000 N. Y. C.1st R...105
5,000 C. Pac. G. B..... 89¼
1,000 W. Pac. bds..... 81
4,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 82½
7,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 78
5,000 do......... 77½
1,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.100½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 59
5,000 Pac. R. of M.1st. 81
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st.... 96
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 80
5,000 Louis.& N. con. '98......... 57½
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.109
50 Chatham Bank..126
10 Bank of N. Y.....123
10 B'k State of N.Y.108
100 Pac.Mail.b. c.s60. 42
600 do........ 42⅜
100 do......s3. 42¼
100 do......b3. 42⅜
400 do......... 42½
300 do......... 42⅝
10 Adams Ex...b. c.107½
10 do........107½
200 U. S. Express.... 70
300 West. U. T.b. c. 71⅛
800 do......... 71⅛
1200 do......... 71
100 do........c. 70⅞
1000 do......... 70¾
1200 do......... 70⅞
100 do......s3. 70¾
100 do........c. 71
1600 do......... 71¼
100 do........c. 71⅛
200 do........c. 71⅛
700 do......... 71¾
100 do........c. 71½
100 do......s3. 71¼
200 do......... 71¼
300 do......... 71⅜
300 do......s3. 71¼
200 do......... 71⅛
100 do......... 71
200 do......... 71¼
100 do......... 71⅜
200 do......... 71⅝
1900 do......... 71⅝
100 do.......s3. 71⅝
1000 Erie R....b. c. c. 30¾
100 do......... 30⅝
100 do........c. 30⅜
100 do......... 30¾
300 do......... 30⅞
100 do......s3. 30⅞
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 71½
900 L. S. & M.So..b. c. 71⅝
3000 do......... 71½
300 do......s3. 71½
800 do......... 71⅝
500 do........c. 71⅝
400 do......... 71¾
1500 do......... 71⅞
1100 do......... 72
400 do......b3. 72⅛
800 do......... 72⅛
200 do........c. 72⅛
4100 do......... 72¼
3000 do......... 72⅜
2300 do......... 72½
200 do......... 72⅝
100 do........c. 72½
500 do......s3. 72½
800 do......... 72⅜
200 do......... 72½
500 do......... 72⅝
2100 do......... 72¾
1000 do......... 72⅝
400 do......... 72½
200 do......... 72⅝
1800 do......... 72½
1700 do......... 72⅝
2000 do......... 72⅝
100 do......s3. 72⅝
500 do......... 72¾
900 do......... 72⅞
1300 do......... 73
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 98⅜
200 do......s3. 98½
100 do......... 98⅝
100 do........c. 98¾
100 do......... 98¾
200 do......... 98⅞
10 Amer. Ex......... 60
15 do......b. c. 60½
130 N. J. Cen.......105
10 Rome & Water.... 80
300 B., H. & E.b. c.s3. 1¼
10 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 93⅜
100 Union Pac.b. c.s3. 25¾
200 do......... 25⅝
700 do......... 25¾
500 do......... 25⅞
1400 do......... 26
300 do........c. 26
1800 do......... 26⅛
100 do......b3. 26⅛
5 do......... 26½
600 do......... 26¼
200 do......s3. 26⅛
200 do......... 26⅛
1000 do......... 26¼
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 37
200 do......... 36⅝
100 do......b3. 36½
100 do......... 36½
100 do......... 36¾
100 do......s3. 36⅞
800 do......... 37
700 do......... 37⅛
400 do......... 37¼
100 do......... 37⅜
600 do......... 37½
500 do......s3. 37½
200 do......s3 37¼
100 do......... 37⅜
600 do......... 37½
200 do......... 37⅝
100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 53¼
100 do......... 54
100 do......b3. 54½
200 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 96⅞
100 do......... 96⅝
300 do......... 96⅝
200 do......... 96½
100 do......... 96¾
100 do......... 97
600 do......... 97⅛
100 do......s60. 96½
100 do........c. 97¼
400 do......... 97¼
200 do......... 97⅜
100 do......... 97¼
300 do......... 97
100 do......... 97⅛
500 do......... 97⅜
200 C.,M. & St. P..b.c. 33⅛
300 do......... 33
500 do......... 32⅝
200 do......... 32¾
100 do......... 32⅞
300 do......... 33
100 do......... 33⅛
400 do......... 33¼
200 do......... 33⅜
1600 do......... 33⅜
100 do........c. 33⅝
1600 do......... 33⅝
1400 do......... 33⅝
300 do......... 33¾
1200 do......... 33⅞
115 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 52
500 do......b3. 52⅜
100 do......... 52⅝
100 do......... 52½
200 do......... 52¾
100 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 34⅛
100 do......s3. 34⅛
500 do......... 34
100 do......... 34⅛
200 do......... 34¼
1200 do......... 34⅜
900 do......... 34½
300 do......... 34¾
100 do........c. 34½
1100 do......... 34⅝
400 do......... 34¾
400 do......... 34⅞
500 D., L. & W...b. c.105¾
60 do.........106
200 do.........105
25 do.........105½
100 Han. & St.Jos.b c. 25¼
200 Ohio & M....b. c. 24
300 do......b3. 24
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 17¾
200 do......... 17½
100 do......... 17
100 do......... 17⅜
200 do......... 17¼

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..b3. 71¾
1500 do......... 71½
500 do......... 71⅝
200 do......s3. 71¾
700 do......... 71⅞
1500 do......... 71¾
400 Pacific Mail...... 42¾
1100 do......... 43
500 N. Y. C. & H...... 99
100 Erie Railway...c. 31
300 do......... 31⅛
100 do......b3. 31¼
600 do......... 31⅝
300 do......... 31¾
700 do......... 31⅝
100 Mich Central.. 70
6800 Lake Shore...... 73¼
200 do........c. 73¼
1800 do......... 73⅜
1700 do......... 73⅜
600 do......s3. 73¼
700 do......... 73⅛
200 do......... 73⅜
1900 do......... 73½
1100 do......... 73¼
5100 do......... 73⅜
3900 do......... 73½
100 do......s3. 73⅜
100 do......b3. 73½
600 do......... 73⅝
400 do......... 73¾
900 do......... 73⅞
200 North-w'n Pf...... 54¾
45 North-western... 37⅜
100 do......... 37¾
200 do......... 37⅞
1300 do......... 38
100 do........c. 38
1200 Rock Island..... 97½
200 do......... 97⅝
1000 do......... 97¾
500 do......... 97⅞
700 Un. Pacific...... 26¼
2000 do......... 26⅜
200 do......s3. 26⅜
100 do......s3. 26¼
100 do......s3. 26½
200 Ohio & Miss...... 24
500 St. Paul.........
1100 do......... 34⅛
1000 do......... 34¼
100 do......b3. 34⅜
800 do......... 34½
200 do......... 34⅜
500 do......... 34¼
300 do......... 34½
300 do......... 34⅝
500 do......... 34½
100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 53
500 Tol. & Wab...... 35
100 do......... 34⅞
400 do......... 35⅛
300 do......... 35¼
200 do......... 35⅜
50 Atlantic & Pac.Pf. 14½

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.117
$2,500 U.S.5-20 C.'62. c............112¼

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. J. issue....... 92½
1,000 Tenn.6s. n.ser. 58¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 89¼
4,000 Un. Pac.1st M. 82¼
2,000 Al.& Sus.2d M.101
10 Del. & H. Can.Co.119½
10 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 60¾
10 Pac.M.S.Co..b.c. 42⅞
500 do......b3. 43
1200 do......... 43
400 do......... 42¾
200 do......... 42⅞
200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 71⅞
500 do......... 72
1000 do......... 72⅛
100 do........c. 72⅛
200 do......... 72¼
400 do......... 72½
900 do......... 72⅜
400 do......... 72¼
100 do......... 72⅛
900 do......... 72
800 do......... 71⅞
400 do......... 71¾
1400 do......... 71¾
500 do......b10. 71¾
500 do......... 71⅞
200 do......... 72
100 do......... 72⅛
400 do......b3. 72¼
100 do......... 72½
900 do......... 72⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 99¼
200 do......... 99⅜
200 do......... 99½
600 do......... 99⅝
200 do......... 99¼
200 do......... 99⅛
150 Mich. Cen....b. c. 70
200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 26½
300 do......b3. 26½
100 do......s3. 26⅜
400 do......... 26⅜
100 do......... 26¼
100 do......... 26⅛
100 do......... 26¼
400 do......... 26¼
600 do......... 26⅜
32 Cl. & P. guar.b. c. 88¼
400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 35½
50 do......... 35⅜
500 do......... 35⅝
100 do......... 35⅜
200 do......... 35
400 do......... 34⅞
300 do......... 34⅞
200 do......... 34⅞
1800 do......... 35
600 do......... 35⅛
50 C., Bur. & Q.b. c.103½
200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 74
200 do......... 73⅞
2400 do......... 73¾
200 do......b3. 73⅞
500 do......... 73⅞
1300 do......... 73¾
900 do......... 73⅝
1200 do......... 73½
200 do......s3. 73½
800 do......... 73⅜
200 do......s3. 73¼
900 do......... 73⅜
600 do......... 73½
500 do......... 73⅝
1500 do......... 73½
3300 do......... 73¾
25 P., Ft. W. & C. guar......b. c. 93⅜
200 Erie Rail.....b. c. 31½
400 do......... 31⅝
700 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38
100 do......... 37⅞
600 do......... 37½
200 do......... 37⅜
100 do......... 37¾
400 do......... 37½
800 do......... 37
100 do......b3. 37
100 do......... 37¼
100 do......... 37⅜
400 do......... 37½
400 do......... 37¾
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 17⅜
100 do......... 17½
100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3. 98
200 do......... 98
100 do......... 97⅞
400 do......... 97¾
100 do......s3. 97⅝
500 do......... 97¼
100 do......... 97⅝
400 do......... 97¾
1000 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 34⅜
100 do......... 34⅛
400 do........c. 34⅜
100 do......... 34⅜
100 do......... 34¼
200 do......... 34⅜
300 do......s3. 34
700 do......... 34
300 do......... 34¼
100 do......... 34⅜
200 do......... 34⅜
100 do......... 34¼
800 do......... 34⅜
100 do......... 34½
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53½

### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union...s3. 72⅛
200 do.......... 72¼
200 do.......... 72⅛
2200 do.......... 72
300 do.......... 71⅞
300 do.......... 72
300 do.......... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 42⅜
100 do.......... 42⅞
400 Erie Railway...... 31⅝
200 do.......... 31½
100 do.......b3. 31⅝
100 do.........c. 31½
200 do.......... 31½
1300 Lake Shore...... 73⅝
1200 do.......... 73½
200 do.......s3. 73½
100 do.......b3. 73⅝
1300 do.......... 73½
2300 do.......... 73⅜
1000 do.......b3. 73½
800 N. Y. C. & Hud... 89
400 Union Pacific..... 26⅜
100 do.......s3. 26¼
800 do.......... 26¼
100 do.......b3. 26¼
200 Rock Island...... 95⅝
200 do.......... 95½
850 North-western... 37½
400 do.......... 37⅜
100 do.......b3. 37⅝
100 do.......s3. 37⅜
100 do.......... 37½
100 St. Paul.......... 34⅜
100 do.......... 34¼
100 do.......s3. 34⅛
200 Tol. & Wab........ 34⅞
100 do.......... 35
500 do.......... 34⅞
7 Del., L. & W......105¾
100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 17¾
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 15

FRIDAY, July 10—P. M.

Notwithstanding the fact that a feeling of depression prevailed at the opening of the Wall street markets, the general result of the day's operations has been reassuring, and in strong contrast to the depression which set in on Monday and, apparently gathering strength as it ran, reached the climax yesterday. At the opening of the Stock Exchange the evidences of continued weakness were apparent, followed almost immediately by a decline in prices and a strong pressure to sell, resulting in extensive dealings at the First Board. This activity was undoubtedly stimulated by a false construction and estimate of the reports from the West in regard to the damage to crops by grasshoppers and potato-bugs. The appeal of Gov. Davis for Government aid to alleviate impending distress in Minnesota was the chief feature of these reports, and prices went off ¼ to ⅞ in consequence. From this decline there was a sharp recovery in the later transactions of the Board, as the general crop reports, since the recent rains, are very favorable, and the effect of the field-pests in Iowa and Minnesota will prove, after all, merely local, as compared with the entire producing area. Under the reaction, prices went up from ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., the advance being, in Lake Shore, 1 ₱ cent.; North-western, ¾; St. Paul, ¾, and Rock Island, ½. A firmer tone and steadier market at once succeeded, and another rally ensued, in which Lake Shore advanced to 73⅞, or 2⅝ above the opening price. All the leading stocks showed some improvement, and the principal features of the earlier hours of business were Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, Western Union, Rock Island, and Wabash. At the Second Board the market hardened, and a further slight improvement was noticeable. Lake Shore touched 74; North-western, 38, an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on the opening sales of the day; St. Paul, 34⅝, an advance of 2⅛; Western Union, 72⅜, against the opening at 70. All the other shares on the list felt the benefit of the upward turn. In the final dealings, however, the market reacted slightly, but a substantial recovery from the recent depression was gained, and the closing sales were at rates ⅛ to 1⅞ above Thursday's final prices, the most marked advantage being in favor of St. Paul, Western Union, North-western, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Erie. The day's sales amounted to 195,000 shares, of which 60,000 were in Lake Shore, 39,000 Western Union, and 22,000 St. Paul. Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 110, the bulk of the transactions being at 110⅞. Carrying rates during the day were 2, 1, 1½, and finally 1 ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing in the later dealings. The Sub-Treasurer paid out $413,000 on account of July interest, and $32,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $235,000. The Dry Goods Imports for the week ending to-day at this port aggregated $1,781,536, and the amount marketed $1,399,203. In the corresponding week of 1873 the Dry Goods Imports were $1,840,138, and of 1872 $1,723,559. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gold balances, $994,000; Currency balances, $1,094,637; gross clearances, $28,468,000. The business of the Clearing-house shows the Currency exchanges $67,085,682; Currency balances, $3,277,861; Gold exchanges, $7,327,084; Gold balances, $1,123,859. Government Bonds were firm with fairly active sales and a fractional improvement in prices. In reference to the recently offered loan of $179,000,000 new 5 ₱ cents., information from Washington shows that no bids have thus far been received at the Treasury Department. Money continues easy at 2@3 ₱ cent. for Call Loans. In Foreign Exchange there was evident dullness and some depression, prime bankers' 60 days' Sterling being quoted freely at $4 86¾@$4 87, and Demand Bills at $4 89@$4 89½. A parcel of £100,000, 60 days' bills on London, drawn on Rothschilds and indorsed by the California Bank, sold at $4 87 less ⅛. Prime discounts were moved at 5½@6½. Continental Exchanges were steady and firm. In Railway Mortgages and State Securities there was nothing noteworthy done, and the markets were firm and quiet.

Advices received by eminent banking firms show that a serious awakening among the Grangers is imminent, and that they are beginning to view with some apprehension the strong hostile feeling their policy has evoked in the centres of Eastern capital. It is a fact that a number of leading houses in Canada and the East have communicated with some of the heaviest firms in Milwaukee, inviting them to close their accounts, and signifying their intention to withdraw their interests from all the sections in which the Grange sentiment is so overwhelming. They say they do not propose to subject themselves to the risks of business under such arbitrary and even coercive restrictions and influences. It was also reported that the Astors, Moses Taylor, and other leading New-York capitalists have decided to withhold all contemplated investments, and withdraw their existing interests from the dangers of such control. It is very evident that in the event of any further aggressive movement against capital in the West the East is prepared to resort to very extreme measures against the States so influenced, both as means of self-protection and of retaliation.

**Closing Quotations—JULY 10.**

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, reg., 1881 | 112½ | .... |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862 | 112½ | 116½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867 | 116⅝ | 116¾ |
| American Gold | 109¾ | 110 |
| Bills on Lond., 60 ds. | $4 87@4 87¼ | $4 86⅝@4 87 |
| N. Y Central and Hudson | 98⅝ | 99 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 96⅝ | 95½ |
| Pacific Mail | 42¼ | 42¾ |
| St. Paul, common | 32¼ | 34⅛ |
| St. Paul, preferred | 52 | 53½ |
| Western Union | 70⅝ | 72⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 25⅝ | 26¼ |
| Lake Shore | 71¾ | 73½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 33¾ | 34⅞ |
| North-western, common | 36⅛ | 37½ |
| North-western, preferred | 53⅝ | 54⅝ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 106¾ | 105¾ |
| Central of New-Jersey | 105¾ | 105 |
| Panama | 106 | 107½ |
| Erie | 30½ | 31½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 23⅞ | 24 |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 17⅛ | 17¾ |
| Harlem | 125 | 125 |

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks, and the total sales of shares during the day:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. and Hudson | 99⅝ | 97⅞ | 3,200 |
| Erie | 31¾ | 30 | 7,800 |
| Lake Shore | 74 | 70½ | 60,500 |
| Wabash | 35⅛ | 33⅜ | 10,000 |
| North-western | 38 | 36 | 14,600 |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 53 | 700 |
| Rock Island | 98 | 96⅛ | 11,600 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 34⅜ | 32½ | 22,300 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref. | 53½ | 51½ | 2,200 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24 | 23½ | 300 |
| New-Jersey Central | 105 | 105 | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 26⅜ | 25½ | 14,200 |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 17¾ | 17 | 1,100 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 25¼ | 25¼ | 100 |
| Del., L. and Western | 106 | 105¾ | 800 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 72½ | 70 | 39,200 |
| Pacific Mail | 43 | 42 | 6,300 |
| Adams Express | 107¼ | 107¼ | 100 |
| Amer. Mer. Union Express | 60¾ | 60¾ | 100 |
| United States Express | 70 | 70 | 200 |
| Boston, H. and Erie | 1¼ | 1¼ | 300 |
| Total sales | | | 195,800 |

The following were the latest quotations for Government Bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 6s, 1881, Registered | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 6s, 1881, Coupon | 117 | 117¼ |
| 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 115 | 115 |
| 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered | 115 | 115¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons | | 116¼ |
| 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 115¾ | 116¼ |
| 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 116⅝ | 117 |
| 10-40s, Registered | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 10-40s, Coupons | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5s, 1881, Registered | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 5s, 1881, Coupons | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 89 | 89½ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 81 | 81 |

The bids made at the Exchange Board for State securities were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ala. 8s, '86 | 45 |
| Ala. 8s, '88 | 45 |
| California 7s | 110 |
| Connecticut 6s | 102 |
| Ga. 7s, new bds | 89 |
| Ga. 7s, indorsed | 80 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bds | 80 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 |
| Ill. coupon 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Ill. coupon 6s, '79 | 100 |
| Kentucky 6s | 100 |
| La. 6s | 20 |
| La. 6s, new bds | 20 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds | 20 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds | 22 |
| Mich. 6s, '78-79 | 101 |
| Mich, 6s, '83 | 100 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '74 | 93 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75 | 93 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 94 |
| Long bds, due '81 to '91 | 93 |
| Han. & St. J., due '86 | 91½ |
| Han. & St. J., due '87 | 91¾ |
| N. Y. Coup B'y L. | 105 |
| N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 | 106 |
| N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 | 106 |
| N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 | 106 |
| N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 | 106 |
| N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75 | 105 |
| N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76 | 105 |
| N.C. 6s, old, Jan. & July | 19 |
| N.C. 6s, N.C.R. Ja. & J. | 35 |
| N.C. 6s, N.C.R. A. & O. | 35 |
| N.C. 6s, N.C.R., coup. off, Jan. & July | 25 |
| N.C. 6s, N.C.R., coup. off, April & Oct. | 25 |
| Ohio 6s, '81 | 100½ |
| Ohio 6s, '86 | 103 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 101 |
| S. C. 6s | 25 |
| S. C. 6s, non-fund. bds | 6 |
| Tenn. 6s, old | 79 |
| Tenn. 6s, old, ex c. | 58 |
| Va. 6s, old | 30 |
| Va. 6s, new bds | 30 |
| Va. 6s, Cons. bds | 50 |
| Va. 6s, C. bds., 2d ser. | 35 |

And for Railway Mortgage Bonds as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bds | 101½ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds | 100⅞ |
| B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. | 54 |
| Chic. & Alton S. F. | 100¼ |
| Chic. & Alton 1st | 103½ |
| Chic. & Alton Inc | 96 |
| La. & Mo. 1st guar | 87½ |
| St. L., J. & Chi. 1st | 94½ |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st | 108 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac | 103 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. | 106½ |
| Cen. N. J. C. C | 101½ |
| Mil.&S.P. 1st, 8s, P.D. | 107 |
| M.&S.P. 1st, 7 3-10 P.D. | 91½ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F | 103 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bds | 95½ |
| Chi. & N. W. cons. bs. | 86½ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 99 |
| Chi. & N. W. c. c. g. bds. | 76 |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d | 98 |
| Del., L. & W. 7s. c. | 103 |
| Mor. & Essex 2d | 103½ |
| Mor. & Es. conv. bs | 92 |
| Mor. & Es 7s of '71 | 96¼ |
| Erie 1st ext | 101 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80 | 96 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 86 |
| Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75 | 100½ |
| M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. | 102½ |
| Clev. & Tol. new bs | 96 |
| Clev., P. & A. o. bs | 99⅝ |
| Clev., P. & A., n. bs | 98 |
| Buff. & Erie n. bs | 97 |
| Buff. & St. Line 7s | 95 |
| Kal. & W. Pig. 1st | 75 |
| Lake Sh. div. bds | 95½ |
| L. Sh. con. coup. 1st | 95⅛ |
| Mar. & Cin. 1st | 102½ |
| Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902 | 96 |
| Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82 | 111½ |
| N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 100½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 95 |
| N. Y. C. 6s, R. E | 89 |
| N. Y. C. 7s, '76 | 101½ |
| N. Y. C. 7s c., '76 | 101½ |
| N. Y. C. 7s, '65-76 | 101½ |
| N. Y. & H. 1st c | 104¾ |
| N. Y. & H. 1st reg | 104⅞ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3 l, '75 | 101 |
| Har. 1st 7s reg | 105 |
| Ohio & Miss, 2d con | 74 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold bds | 89 |
| Un. Pac. 1st bds | 82⅜ |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 7s | 80½ |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s | 77 |
| Un. Pac. S. F | 63 |
| Pac. of Mo. 1st | 80½ |
| Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo | 97½ |
| C., C. & I. 1st | 82¼ |
| C., C. & I. 2d | 58 |
| St. L. & I. Mt. 1st | 92½ |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st | 101 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf | 86 |
| Bel & S. Ill. 1st, 8s | 99 |
| T., P. & W. E. D | 79½ |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d | 79 |
| Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 | 80 |
| Pekin, L. & D. 1st | 72½ |

And for City Bank Shares as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| America | 146 |
| American Exchange | 110 |
| Central National | 98½ |
| Chatham | 126 |
| Chemical | 100 |
| Corn Exchange | 123 |
| Fourth National | 101 |
| German American | 92 |
| Gold Exchange | 110 |
| Grocers' | 99 |
| Hanover | 101 |
| Importers'&Tr'ders' | 190 |
| Irving | 123 |
| Manufac. & Mer. | 50 |
| Mechanics' | 132 |
| Mechan. Bank Ass'n | 90 |
| Merchants' | 117½ |
| Merchants' Exch | 106 |
| Metropolitan | 128¾ |
| Nassau | 106 |
| N. Y. National Ex | 87½ |
| New-York County | 200 |
| Ninth National | 100 |
| Pacific | 165 |
| Park | 140 |
| Seventh Ward | 93 |
| St. Nicholas | 108½ |
| State of New-York | 103 |
| Union | 135 |

The Union Pacific Railway Company makes the following comparative report of earnings: For May, 1874, earnings, $910,065; expenses, $458,322; net earnings, $451,742. For May, 1873, earnings, $1,007,831; expenses, $490,322; net earnings, $517,509. Decrease of gross earnings for May, 1874, $97,766; of net earnings, $65,766. For the five months, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1874, the earnings were $3,660,751; expenses, $2,013,684; net earnings, $1,647,067; same period, 1873, earnings, $3,613,112; expenses, $1,935,796; net earnings, $1,677,315. Increase of gross earnings for five months, 1874, $47,638; decrease net earnings same period, $30,248. This decrease of net earnings against increase of gross earnings is accounted for by purchases of steel rails, &c.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway earnings for the first week of July, 1874, were, $185,600; corresponding week of 1873, $196,700, showing a decrease of $11,100.

"Permanent Improvement Bonds" of the city of Altoona, Penn., bearing interest at 7 ₱ cent., are announced for sale by Messrs. Lloyd & Hutchinson, No. 43 Exchange place. These bonds are redeemable after 1883, and are payable in 1903, and the authorized loan amounts to $150,000. These bonds are secured by the property of the city of Altoona.

The Lorillard Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 15.

The Phœnix Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 10.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 15.

The Resolute Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, July 10.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 86 bales; exports coastwise, 921 bales; exports to the Continent, 495 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,835 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 270 bales; exports coastwise, 964 bales; to the Continent, 495 bales; sales, 600 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 374 bales; gross, 379 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,582 bales; coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 32,976. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,140 bales; gross, 2,179 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,850 bales; coastwise, 4,369 bales; sales, 3,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 349 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 9,447 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,323 bales; exports coastwise, 1,708 bales; sales, 1,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 76 bales; gross, 76 bales; sales, 22 bales; stock, 11,115 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 451 bales; gross, 451 bales; exports coastwise, 937 bales; sales, 82 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 82 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 9,189 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 339 bales; exports coastwise, 1,352 bales; sales, 1,274 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 10.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 37 bales; stock, 642 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 296 bales; exports coastwise, 309 bales.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

Hopper vs. Hopper; a precept must issue.
Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Coakey; motion granted with $10 costs.
Moore vs. Carpenter; order granted with $10 costs.
Wheeler vs. Brady; motion denied with $10 costs; (memorandum.)
Well vs. Wingert; motion denied.
Smith vs. Hazlett; Smith vs. Callinan; Evans vs. Temple; memorandums.
In the matter of Andrew Dougherty; order granted.
Blood vs. Snyder; memorandum.
Sanford vs. Crandall; ordered that defendant satisfy that portion of the plaintiff's claim admitted to be due by the answer; (memorandum.)
Lizzie Hallock vs. Samuel C. Griscom; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff declaring marriage void, on the ground that the defendant was a married man.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Davis.*

Odell vs. Montrose; motion granted.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 25 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 1 |
| Copper, bbls | 158 |
| Copper, cakes | 163 |
| Cotton, bales | 128 |
| Flour, bbls | 6,440 |
| Meal, bbls | 1,450 |
| Meal, bags | 215 |
| Wheat, bushels | 123,280 |
| Corn, bushels | 57,461 |
| Oats, bushels | 32,800 |
| Malt, bushels | 625 |
| Eggs, bbls | 822 |
| Beans, bbls | 18 |
| Hemp, bales | 20 |
| Hops, bales | 64 |
| Hides, No. | 52 |
| Hides, bdls | 11 |
| Skins, bales | 27 |
| Resin, bbls | 45 |
| Leather, sides | 4,638 |
| Tallow, pks | 149 |
| Stearine, pks | 10 |
| Grease, pks | 50 |
| Pork, pks | 54 |
| Lard, tcs | 7 |
| Cut-meats, pks | 730 |
| Butter, pks | 3,075 |
| Cheese, pks | 12,700 |
| Starch, pks | 835 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 354 |
| Tobacco, pks | 932 |
| Wool, bales | 487 |
| Whisky, bbls | 629 |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Holland, for London—16 cases Wine, 100 bxs. Axes, 265 bags Horns, 150 cases Milk, 212 bbls. Tongues, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 41,366 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 157 pks. Butter, 497 hhds. Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 16 bales Furs, 30 cases Preserves, 32 pks. Hardware, 44 pks. Machinery, 557 bxs. Cheese, 15 cases Tobacco, 999 bdls. Hides, 25 bxs. Hams, 54 bbls. Pork, 17 bxs. Lamps, 30 tcs. Beef, 5 cases Bristles, 2 cks. Hair, 6 cases Cigars.

By the ship Geraldine Paget, for London—24,000 bushels Corn, 7,718 bushels Wheat, 956 bbls. Resin, 248 hhds. Tobacco, 560 bales Oil-cake, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark Nerea, for Rouen—25,842 bushels Corn.

By the bark E. Waeuerlund, for Amsterdam—21,112 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tonsberghus, for Cork—27,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark M. Reynolds, for Cork—3,205 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Beltrees, for Belfast—20,768 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Activ, for Konigsberg—1,086 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Norge, for Antwerp—2,906 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Chief, for Smyrna—12,384 cases Petroleum, 31 pks. Domestics, 29 cases Chairs.

By the bark Wimburn, for Marseilles—12,000 Staves, 451 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bxs. Tobacco.

By the bark Algeria, for Antwerp—32,710 bushels Wheat.

By the brig E. Winslow, for Cadiz—107,760 Staves.

By the bark Luigi, for Dunkirk—27,687 bushels Corn.

By the bark Idea, for Marseilles—464 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the brig Barbarossa, for Cork—26,755 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alferin, for Dublin—25,565 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ferda, for Cork—34,512 bushels Corn.

By the schr. M. A. Witnam, for Jacmel—550 bushels Flour, 80 pks. Fish, 160 bbls. Pork, 75 bags Rice, 32,000 feet Lumber, 15,000 Shingles.

ASHES—Have been generally dull and more or less nominal at $6 75 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Inactive within the range of 31c.@34c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In all lines trade has been very slow since our last, and values have been more or less nominal. The jobbing and auction houses report a much restricted business, while in the wholesale line the reports are of a very dull market. The prospects for the Fall season, however, are deemed quite encouraging.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at essentially unchanged prices. Sales at Baltimore, 3,850 bags Rio, by the Maggie Gray, and 3,300 bags do., by the Cornucopia, on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively quiet, with White Oak Staves, hhds. quoted within the range at $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been depressed in price, on a limited business, on the basis of our revised quotations. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., (12 thread, ⅜ inch in diameter, 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 12½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, at about previous figures. Sales, 1,405 bales to spinners and 24 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported at an advance of 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were last evening, and 17,300 bales to-day,) and 300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.@16¾c.; August, 16 15-16c.; September, 16 15-16c.; October, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; November, 16 9-16c.; December, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; The receipts at this port to-day were 128 bales, including 80 from Norfolk, and 48 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,767 bales, and for the week 9,722 bales, against 7,698 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,734,078 bales, against 3,512,578 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 7,876 bales; to the Continent, 784 bales; stock in New-York, 124,945 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 225,432 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Good Ordinary | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 16 | 16⅛ | 16 5-16 | 16 5-16 |
| Low Middling | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Middling | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Good Middling | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19 | 19 |

EGGS—Have been in active demand, within the advanced range of 22c.@28c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 23c.@25c. for fair to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices. Shipping extras have been in some request, chiefly within the range of $5 90@$6 15 for lines. Offerings of desirable stock less urgent. The sales since our last have been 13,450 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15 for standard to good; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15, and $6 30@$6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15, and trade and family extras within the previous range. ....Southern Flour dull at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in light supply, with a good inquiry noted for the better grades. We quote at from $4 85@$6 15 for fine to very choice Superfine: sales 480 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 15 ₱ bbl., part to arrive....Corn-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $3 65@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 470 bbls., in job lots.

FRUITS—The demand has been moderate, with prices quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 95; 125 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins on private terms quoted at $3 75@$4; 300 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., and 100 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, and 25 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@11⅜c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and the better grades have been quoted firmer, with a fair demand noted, chiefly from shippers. Milwaukee stock scarce and exceptionally strong as to values, having been much wanted, partly to provide for maturing contracts. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 123,000 bushels (part to arrive next week) at $1 37@$1 40 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 38 for Minnesota, and $1 40 for choice Milwaukee; $1 37@$1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 38 for strictly prime boat-loads, to arrive next week; $1 29@$1 32 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 25@$1 37 for ungraded Spring; $1 31@$1 34, chiefly at $1 34, for Red Western; $1 34@$1 36 for Amber do., and $1 40@$1 45, in part, for White do.... Corn has been again quite active, the export purchases having been on an extensive scale, on a somewhat firmer basis as to values. Sales have been reported of 231,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, chiefly at 76½c.@77c. for good average to strictly prime boat-loads, and 75¾c.@76¼c. for steamer stock; 76½c.@77½c. for Yellow do.; and 83c.@86c. for White do....Rye quiet, but held firmly.... Barley and Malt dull and irregular....Oats have been moderately inquired for at about previous prices, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at 58½c.@62c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for good average, and 62c. for choice stock, afloat; 60c. for mixed do., in store; and 63c.@67c. for White Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been more sought after and quoted firmer; other kinds dull. Bags at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c. Sales, 1,200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12¼c.

HEMP—Has been inactive and nominally unchanged as to price. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Quiet but steady; 2,000 Dry California sold on private terms.

HOPS—More inquiry has been noted for supplies, mostly for New-York State, choice to fancy, within the range of 20c.@30c.; most other kinds quiet. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c. Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 25c.@35c., ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 193 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 22,691 bales, against 23,103 bales same time last year, and the imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,424 bales, against 20,834 bales same time last year. Crop reports continue favorable.

LEATHER—The market shows rather more animation. The demand from manufacturers has been fair, and the export inquiry moderate. The arrivals from the tanneries have been lighter, and holders of really desirable kinds of stock have been more confident in their views. Hemlock and Oak Tanned Sole is selling to a fair extent, and Union Crop is also in request at steady rates. Upper Leather meets with a somewhat readier sale. Morocco is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Harness stock rather tame, and the poorer qualities depressed and unsettled. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ ℔....Texans thus: Light Crop, 32½c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been dull and unsettled, with sales reported of 100,000 ℔s. at 24⅛c. for prompt; the principal holders ask 24½c.@24⅝c.: new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig has been difficult to sell in other than small lots, with prices unsettled. American Pig has been inactive and weak. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33@$34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been dull, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter very quiet at 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and nominal. Plates have a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Coke at $8 25, gold, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $9 25, do. Straits quoted at 23¼c.@23½c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold. Banca at 26c.@26½c. Tin Plates inactive, with Charcoal quoted at $10 25@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $8 12½@$8 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 50; Coke Terne, $7@$8....Zinc quiet at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair for the better qualities, in good part for trade purposes, at firm prices, with a very meagre offering of stock, Cuba having been particularly scarce. Sales have been made of 338 hhds., 39 tcs., and 20 bbls. Matanzas, for refining, reported at 42c.; 77 hhds. Havana and 60 hhds. Trinidad, Port Spain, for trade purposes, and 1 on private terms. The only important arrival has been an invoice of 192 hhds., 79 tcs. and 56 bbls. Humacoa, which has not yet been marketed. The jobbing trade has been rather more satisfactory, at full prices. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales 750 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2@$2 15; 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, with sales reported of 200 bbls. merchantable, to arrive and here, at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon. Market about steady.

OILS—There has been a limited movement noted in most kinds within our range, the demand having been mostly for small job lots. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67½c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached, $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 80c.@92½c.; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 86c.@87c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 51c.@53c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@62½c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet throughout, with bulk stock quoted weak at 4⅞c., and shipping at 8¾c. ....Refined dull, here, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., and at Philadelphia at 12c.@12⅛c. A sale of 5,000 bbls., July option, Philadelphia delivery, was reported at 12c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 16¾c....Naphtha, in shipping order, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted somewhat firmer, with a good demand noted. Sales for early delivery, 75 bbls. Western Mess at $19 10@$19 25; 500 bbls. new do. at $19, check July 13; with Prime Mess and Extra Prime held at the extreme prices last quoted. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls., July, at $19, closing at $19@$19 05; 250 bbls., August, at $19 10, with September quoted at $19 25@$19 30....Dressed Hogs in more demand, and quoted up to 8⅛c.@8¼c. for City....Cut-meats stronger, and wanted. Sales, 2,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13½c.@14c.; 500 fresh Hams at 13c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 10¾c. And, for Milwaukee delivery, 50 tcs. canvased Hams at 13c. ....Bacon dull, with Long Clear quoted at 10c., and Short Clear at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Lard has been in less demand and a shade easier as to values. Sales for early delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam at 11¾c.; 50 tcs. choice new do at 11¾c.; 175 tcs. City at 11⅝c., quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 10⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ ℔. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., July option, at 11¾c., closing dull at this rate; 500 tcs., August, at 11¾c., and 1,500 tcs., September, at 11⅞c....Beef quiet at unchanged quotations. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for Indian Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on a moderately active inquiry, mostly from refiners. Sales have been made to-day of 1,292 hhds. and 1,007 bxs., including 500 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.; 154 hhds. good do. do. at 8⅛c.; 102 hhds. Refining do. on private terms; 386 hhds Molasses Sugar at 7 7-16c.; 150 hhds. do. at 7⅝c.; 913 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c., and 64 bxs. Clayed at 8⅝c. And last evening 300 hhds. Grocery Demerara at 10c., and 135 hhds. Refining Cuba within our range. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c., good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars continue fairly active, with Crushed quoted firm at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c.

TALLOW, &c.—Of Tallow equal to 115,000 ℔s. were reported sold at 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime; market steady....And of Stearine 5,000 ℔s. City, in hhds., at 13¾c., and 200 tcs. Western, from store, at 13½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been firm though less freely dealt in; 2,000 half-chests Green sold on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky meets with a ready sale at firm prices, in part on speculative account, in view of the unfavorable crop reports. Seed Leaf in moderate request at steady rates. Havana quiet. Manufactured selling moderately at unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 hhds. at 6½c.@14c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6c.@18c.; 150 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 82 cases 1873 Ohio at 6½c.; 60 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 5¼c., and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ₱ ℔. We quote Western Leaf thus: Common to good Lugs, 5½c.@7½c.; common Leaf, 7¾c.@9c.; Medium 9c.@10½c.; Good, 10c.@11½c.; Fine, 11¼c.@13½c.; Selections, 12¾c.@16c.; light cutting Lugs, 6½c.@10½c.; light cutting Leaf, 10½c.@15½c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@16c.; New-York assorted lots, 6c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 10c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@6c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 5c.@6c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Selections, 32c.@45c.; New-York Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 6c.@10c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 6c.@10c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 6½c.@7c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6c.@7c. Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5c.@9c. And Havana thus: Common, 60c.@70c.; Good, 75c.@90c.; Fine, $1@$1 10. And Yara, assorted lots, 75c.@80c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; Black Work, good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 25c.@40c., (in bond,) ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—In less confident demand at 98¾c.@99c.: sales, 450 bbls., in lots, closing rather weak.

WOOL—Has been quite active, and generally firm as to price. The demand has been mostly for manufacturing purposes. The increasing supplies afford a better assortment. California Spring has been in liberal stock, but in most instances held with confidence. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 137,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at 49c.@56c., chiefly at 52c.@55c.; 10 bales Jersey on private terms; 500 ℔s. common Oregon at 32c.; 4,200 ℔s. Georgia, on private terms; 8,000 ℔s. Colorado at 26½c.; 18,000 ℔s. Combing at 55c.@60c.; 15,000 ℔s. Delaine, part at 60c.; 13,500 ℔s. mixed Wool at 30c.@32c.; 82,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 26c.@40c.; 31,500 ℔s. washed stock at 50c.@56½c.; 49,000 ℔s. Scoured at 45c.@90c., the latter for very choice, 105 bales and 10,000 ℔s. Lambs' Pulled, part at 40c.@48c.; 112 pks. and 34,500 ℔s. domestic Pulled at 30c.@53c., the latter rate for very choice Super; 76 pks. and 79,000 ℔s. Texas at 23c.@37½c.; 105 bales and 51,000 ℔s. California Fall at 15c.@25c.; 465 bales and 147,000 ℔s. California Spring at 3[illegible]c.@40c., the latter rate for very fine stock; 6,000 ℔s. California Pulled at 40c.@45½c.; 24,000 ℔s. California Lambs', part at 17c.@22½c.; 80,000 ℔s. Mexican at 20½c.@21½c.; 90,000 ℔s. Australian, 100 bales Port Philip, and 50,000 ℔s. New-Zealand within the range of 52c.@55c.; 9,000 ℔s. Domestic, part at 32½c.; 23,500 ℔s. Cape at 35c.@37½c., and 61,000 ℔s. Noils at 30c.@45½c. ₱ ℔. The imports of foreign Wool at this port during the present half of 1874 were 24,663 bales, weighing 12,114,910 ℔s., and valued at $2,334,512, against 31,539 bales, weighing 16,833,795 ℔s., and valued at $3,854,461, same half of last year. Imports of foreign Sheep-skins same time this year, 287 bales, valued at $67,471, against 2,078 bales, valued at $287,088, first half of 1873.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in better request, and rates have shown rather more firmness. Petroleum and Tobacco tonnage in moderate demand, at essentially unaltered figures. Market otherwise rather quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; 8,000 bushels Corn, at 9d. ₱ 56 ℔s.; 36,000 bushels Grain, (cargo of a British steamship, 610 tons, net,) reported at 9d. ₱ bushel; 130 bales Cotton on private terms; 275 bxs. Bacon, part at 45s.; 650 bxs. Cheese, at 50s....For London, by steam, 150 pks. Butter, on private terms; 2,000 bxs. Cheese, via Cardiff, at 70s. Also a British bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ bushel. Also a British bark, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For Plymouth, a Norwegian bark, 253 tons register, hence, 275 tons Oil-cake and remainder of cargo Grain, on the basis of 30s. ₱ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 506 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 5s. 10d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian brig 201 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 7s ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 410 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., at 6s. 4½d.; another, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter...For Havre or Dunkirk, a British bark, 472 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbls....For Havre, direct, an American ship, 647 tons, hence, with tobacco, at 35s. ....For Antwerp, a British brig, 440 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Hamburgh, by steam, 23,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, at equal to 11½d; 1,700 pks Lard and Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 400 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for Virginia hhds., and 1,850 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Stettin, an American brig, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and a German bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 298 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and an American brig, with a full cargo of Virginia Tobacco at 32s. 6d.... For Corunna, an American schooner, 216 tons, hence, with about 500 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 6s. and 29c....For the Rio Grande, a British brig, 176 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1874.

There was a small slow trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon from 9c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. The remainder of these herds were sold on Friday from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 ℔s. to 57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue slow at low rates. Live Hogs were not offered on sale. City Dressed closed yesterday at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔., and opened to-day at 8c. ₱ ℔. on a light run; in consequence of this advance trade was restricted to the filling of orders, and business was slow.

SALES.

*At Harsimus Cove*—M. Louterbach sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 67 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 14 coarse Illinois Oxen, from 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 215 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,460 ℔s., on private terms. J. N. Pidcock sold 119 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,140 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 122 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,290 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 656 Ohio Sheep, weight 51,770 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 422 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,170 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 101 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,560 ℔s., at 4c. ₱ ℔.; 261 Kentucky Lambs, weight 15,220 ℔s., at 8c ₱ ℔.; 23 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,090 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 114 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 6,660 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 143 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 8,220 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 50 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,560 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 33 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,680 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 46 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,770 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 76 Jersey Lambs, weight 4,320 ℔s., at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.; 137 Jersey Lambs, weight 7,190 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale 1½ cars of Sheep and Lambs. P. Kase & Sons sold 48 Virginia Lambs, weight 2,469 ℔s., at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,610 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 52 Jersey Lambs, weight 3,400 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 34 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,200 ℔s., at 9⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 255 Jersey Lambs, weight 16,100 ℔s., at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.; 157 Jersey Lambs, weight 10,890 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 258 Jersey Lambs, weight 16,460 ℔s., at 10¼c. ₱ ℔.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market*—Hume & Elliott sold 105 State Veals, weight 14,300 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 356 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,070 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 260 Virginia Lambs, weight 15,390 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 58 State Lambs, weight 3,340 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 26 State Lambs, weight 1,370 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 30 Veals, weight 128 ℔s. ₱ head, at 7¼c ₱ ℔.; 8 Veals, weight 1,090 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 43 Ohio Sheep, weight 82 ℔s. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ ℔.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market*—411 Sheep and Lambs were held on sale up to noon.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—680 head of horned Cattle, 3,467 Sheep and Lambs, 923 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals this day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—750 Hogs, 411 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals this day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—977 Sheep and Lambs, 99 Calves and Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,330 head, or 490 cars, against 732 cars for the same time last week; no trade to-day; all fresh arrivals were shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week; the market closed slightly depressed; Canada Lambs, $7@$7 75. Canada Sheep, $5; Western Sheep, $4@$5; Sheep remaining in the yards unsold, principal stockers, are destined for the interior of the State. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,700 head, against 14,900 head for the same time last week; the supply was totally inadequate to the demand; Yorkers, $5 70@$6; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Cattle—Receipts—497 car-loads, being a decrease of 191. The market was strengthened by light receipts, and there is an advance of ¼c. ₱ ℔. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady, firm and ¼c. ₱ ℔. higher for Sheep, and ½c. for Lambs. Sheep—Common to fair, $4@$5; fair to good, $5@$6; extra, $6 50; Lambs, $6 50@$9 25. Milch Cows held at $45@$60 ₱ head; no sales. Veal Calves—Receipts, 557 head, ranging from 135 to 152 ℔s., and sold readily at from 5c.@8c., for common to fair, 6c.@7¾c. for fair to good, and 8c. for extras.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cattle active; receipts, 3,800 head; prices firm for good shipping grades; others rather easy; Texans sold at $2@$3 75; good Steers, $5 50@$5 70; extra Steers, $6 30@$6 40; a drove of fine Illinois Steers sold at $6 70; shipments, 2,400 head. Hogs active and higher; receipts, 10,000; poor to extra choice, $5 60@$6 35; bulk of sales at $5 90@$6 15; a few sold at outside price; shipments, 8,000. Sheep inactive; stock scarce; poor to extra, $2 50@$5 25.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—Report for half week ending July 6: Receipts—Cattle, 1,560; Calves, 110; shipments of Cattle, 1,515; sales of Cattle, 520; Calves, 60. Quotations—Market firm and active for fat Cattle; no market for thin Cattle.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 13¾@$1 14½, spot; $1 14¼@$1 14⅜, July; $1 10⅛, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 07; Rejected, 97c.@98c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 60¾c.@61c., closed 60¾c., spot; 60¾c.@60⅞c., July; 60¾c., buyer July; 60½c., buyer August. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 46¾c.@46½c., spot; 43½c.@44c., July; 32½c., August; Rejected, 44½c.@44¾c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 at 86c. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher. Sales at $1 07, buyer September. Pork steady at $18 90, spot; $18 85, August; $18 90@$18 95, September. Lard steady at 11¼c., spot or August; $11 20@$11 25, July. Whisky firm at 94½c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7¼c. On call board this afternoon, Wheat closed irregular and dull at $1 14⅜, July. Corn dull and unsettled; sales at 60¾c., July; 60½c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15. Corn—An advance asked, but none established; No. 2 Mixed, 60c., on the east side, in elevator; 61⅛c., regular; 61¼c.@62c.; August. Oats—An advance asked, but none established; No. 2, on the track, 56½c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork higher at $20 50, delivered. Dry-salted Meats held higher; sales of Clear Sides at 9⅜c. at Omaha; lots here held at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Bacon stiff and advancing; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Shoulders, to come out of smoke next week, 8¼c., loose; 8½c., packed. Lard unchanged. Hogs higher; light, $5 25@$5 60; Bacon, $5 70@$5 90; heavy, $6@$6 25. Cattle unchanged; wintered Texans, $2@$4 25; good to extra native Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last 24 Hours—13,800 bbls. Flour, 99,422 bushels Wheat, 236,991 bushels Corn, 34,500 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—33,866 bushels Wheat, 203,063 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—28,000 bushels Wheat, 39,526 bushels Corn, 25,200 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 30@$1 32; do. No. 2 do., $1 28; Red Winter, $1 37@$1 40; White Winter, $1 45@$1 65. Corn active and stronger; sales of 50,000 bushels at 67½c.@68c. Oats scarce No. 2 Western, 53c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western; $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Butter active; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 28c.@31c.; Western do., 22c.@24c.; Fair to Good, 18c.@20c. Cheese weak; New-York State Prime, 13c.13½c.; Western Reserve do., 11½c.@12c.; half skins, 8c.@10c. Eggs active; Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Western, 24c.@25c. Flour firmer and in good demand for home trade; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5 50. Spring Wheat, Family, $6@$7 25; Winter do., $6 75@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$9. Wheat—Good receipts of New; New Delaware sold at $1 50; Amber quoted, 46c.@47c. Rye firm at $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 79c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats steady; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Whisky held at 98½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Wool steady and in fair demand; supply good; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52c.@53c.; extra, 52c.@53c.; medium, 52c.@53c.; coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 45c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@52c.; coarse, 45c.; combing, washed, 60c.; combing, unwashed, 40c.; Canada combing, 60c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; extra and merino pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas coarse, 18c.@21c.; California fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; California coarse, 25c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour unchanged, with a fair jobbing demand. Wheat steady, in fair demand, and unchanged. Corn firmer for Southern; Southern White, 93c.@95c.; Southern Yellow, 84c.; Western Mixed quiet—New, 77c.; Old, 78c. Oats active and firmer; Southern, 78c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 75c.@76c; do. White, 78c. Rye nominal and quiet at $1@$1 10. Hay firmer at $18@$25. Provisions very strong and higher; Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16½c. Lard, 12¾c.@12½c. Western Butter steady at 23c.@24c. Coffee easier, but not quotably lower; fair to prime Rio cargoes nominally 20½c.@22¾c. Whisky quiet, but firm and scarce at $1.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; new Red, $1 10@$1 15; new White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn firm; Mixed, 63c.@67c. Oats firm at 47c.@56c. Rye firm and scarce at 93c.@95c. Butter firm; higher grades advanced; sales at 22c.@24c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $19 50 bid, $19 75 asked. Lard firm; Summer, 10¾c.@11c.; Kettle scarce, held at 12½c. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides sold early in day at $9 37½@$9 40, held higher at close; sales at 9½c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c., closing at outside price; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky steady at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet at 71c.@72c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted; $30 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 50 to Newburg; $3 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—1,361,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 25,400 bushels Oats, 416,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 48½; New, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 22½; $1 18½ August; New No. 2 Red, August, $1 18; No. 3 Red, $1 13. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash, July and August, 65c.; Low Mixed, 64½c.; no grade, 61½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 53c.; Michigan, 53½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork active and higher at $20 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¼c.; Plain, 13½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Lard, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firmer; No. 1, $1 20½; No. 2, $1 19, spot and July; $1 15 August. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 47c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 59¾c. Barley excited, prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 10. Lake freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c., Oswego 7½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Flour quiet and lower to sell. Corn firm and scarce; White sold at 84c. Oats firm and scarce; sales at 65c. in store. Pork excited, and prices higher; sales at 20½c. Lard excited, and prices higher; Tierce, 12¼c.@12½c.; Keg, 13c.@13¼c. Bacon excited, prices higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Sides, 11c.@11¼c.

DETROIT, July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 48¼; No. 1 White, $1 42; Amber Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady; No. 1, 67c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments small.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Wheat quiet. Rye quiet at $1 10. Corn steady, but inactive. Oats firm, with light demand; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 60½c.; also lots of same grade at 61c., and 2 cars do. do. on private terms. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2, $1 15. Corn quiet; Mixed, 70c.@71c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum quiet and weak.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin dull: $1 45 for Strained; $1 50 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 85.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £101,000. Erie Railway Shares, 28¾.

PARIS, July 10—P. M.—Rentes, 60f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; the sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation; the stock in port is 999,000 bales, including 482,000 bales American; the receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales, including 30,000 bales American; actual export, 11,000 bales; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 14,000 American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 475,000 bales, including 55,000 American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; California White Wheat Club, 12s. 4d.@12s. 9d. ₱ cental; Red Western Spring, 10s.@10s. 11d.; Red Winter, 11s.@11s. 6d. Corn, 35s. ₱ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency. Provisions—Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 53s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 10.—Tallow, 41s.@41s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 3d. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s.@£11 10s. ₱ ton. Common Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, July 10.—Spanish Gold 265@267. Exchange active. On the United States, 60 days, currency 132@134 premium; Short Sight 135@138 premium; 60 days gold, 153@155 premium; Short Sight 158@160 premium; on London, 188@190 premium; on Paris, 156@158 premium.

## FAMILY MARKETING.

During the past week the supply of Poultry and Game at the markets was very meagre, and the prices were proportionately high. This is attributed by the dealers to an increased demand, at high prices, from the watering places and Summer resorts. Fresh Meats declined ½c. ₱ ℔. in the beginning of the week, but immediately jumped back to the standard of last week. The butchers fear that the increased rate for the transportation of live stock lately adopted by the trunk railroads will meet with much opposition from the Western drovers, and result in diminished supplies, and consequent high prices in wholesale and retail transactions here. The following were the quotations at Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Porterhouse St'k, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Sirloin Steak, ℔ | 26@28 |
| Round Steak, ℔ | 22@ .. |
| Stewing Pieces, ℔ | 16@ .. |
| Suet, ℔ | 10@ .. |
| Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔ | 18@20 |
| Mutton Chops, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Pickled Hams, ℔ | 15@ .. |
| Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔ | 35@ .. |
| Roasting Beef, ℔ | 26@ .. |
| Sausages, ℔ | 14@ .. |
| Sausages, Smok'd, ℔ | 15@ .. |
| Veal, fore qr's, ℔ | 14@ .. |
| Veal, h'd qr's, ℔ | $ 22@$ .. |
| Veal Cutlets, ℔ | 35@ .. |
| Loin, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Pigs' Tongues, ℔ | 10@ .. |
| B'f Tongues, ℔ | 1 00@1 25 |
| Bacon, ℔ | 16@ .. |
| Tripe, ℔ | 10@ .. |
| Lard, ℔ | 15@ .. |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Smoked Ham, ℔ | 16@ .. |
| Shoulders, ℔ | 10@ .. |
| Spring Lamb, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Spring L'b, hind quarters, ℔ | 28@ .. |

FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Codfish, ℔ | 10@12 |
| Kennebec Salmon, ℔ | 25@40 |
| Halibut, ℔ | 15@20 |
| Perch, ℔ | 10@12 |
| Sunfish, ℔ | 10@ .. |
| Flounders, ℔ | 8@10 |
| Sea Bass, ℔ | 10@15 |
| Pickerel, ℔ | 15@40 |
| Striped Bass, ℔ | 15@25 |
| Blackfish, ℔ | 12@16 |
| Brook Trout, ℔ | 75@$1 25 |
| Eels, ℔ | 15@ 20 |
| Porgies, ℔ | 8@ 10 |
| Mackerel, ℔ | 10@ 15 |
| Kingfish, ℔ | 20@ 25 |
| Spanish Mack. ℔ | 40@ 75 |
| Weakfish, ℔ | 10@ 15 |
| Bluefish, ℔ | 8@ 12 |
| Lobsters, ℔ | 8@ 10 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ | 24@ 25 |
| Spring Chickens, ℔ | 40@ 45 |
| Phila. Spring Chickens, ℔ | 45@ 45 |
| Phila. Chickens, ℔ | 35@ 36 |
| Tam'd Squab, dozen | $3 50@$3 75 |
| Common Turkeys, ℔ | 24@ 25 |
| Spring Duck, ℔ | 40@ .. |

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Mackerel, ℔ | 17@ .. |
| Dried Cod, ℔ | 9@10 |
| Smoked Salmon, ℔ | 20@ .. |
| Smoked Eels, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Smoked California Salmon, ℔ | 20@22 |
| Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔ | 20@22 |
| Salt Mackerel, each | 12@25 |
| Pickled Lobsters, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Smoked Bloat, each | 3@ .. |
| Friesche Buckling, each | 6@ .. |
| Oysters, large, gallon | $1 50@$2 00 |
| Oysters, small, gallon | 75@ 1 00 |
| Hard Clams, gallon | 50@ 75 |
| Soft-shl Clams, gallon | 40@ 80 |
| Soft-shl Crabs, dozen | 1 00@ 2 00 |
| H'd-shl Crabs, dozen | 50@ 75 |
| Sturgeon, ℔ | 25@ .. |

VEGETABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnips, bunch | 10@ .. |
| Potatoes, h'f p'k | 30@ .. |
| Potatoes, bushel | $1 50@ .. |
| Squashes, piece | 5@10 |
| Thyme, bunch | 2@ 5 |
| Cabbage, head | 10@12 |
| Parsley, bunch | 3@ 5 |
| Radishes, bunch | 2@ 4 |
| Green Peas, half peck | 25@ .. |
| New Tomatoes, quart | 25@30 |
| String Beans, h'f p'k | 35@ .. |
| Green Peas | 25@30 |
| Asparagus, bunch | 25@ .. |
| Rhubarb, bunch | 6@ 8 |
| Mint, bunch | 2@ 5 |
| Onions, half peck | 50@ .. |
| Beets, bunch | 6@ 8 |
| New Carrots, bunch | 6@ 8 |
| Sage, bunch | 4@ .. |
| Water-cresses, qt | 8@10 |
| Cucumbers, piece | 4@ 6 |
| Bermuda Onions, qt | 12@15 |

FRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lemons, doz | 25@35 |
| Honey-comb, ℔ | 35@40 |
| Macaroni, ℔ | 15@18 |
| Brazil Nuts | 20@ .. |
| English Nuts, ℔ | 20@ .. |
| Hickory-nuts, quart | 10@ .. |
| Black Walnuts, quart | 10@ .. |
| Pecan-nuts, quart | 20@ .. |
| Dried Peaches, ℔ | 20@25 |
| Dried Apples, ℔ | 12@ .. |
| Dried Pears, ℔ | 15@ .. |
| Dried Currants, ℔ | 10@15 |
| Oranges, dozen | 30@40 |
| Filberts, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Prunels, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Seedless | 20@ .. |
| Strawberries, quart | 25@ .. |
| Malaga Grapes, ℔ | 20@25 |
| Prunes, new, ℔ | 15@20 |
| New Dates, ℔ | 10@15 |
| Raisins, ℔ | 10@18 |
| Figs, ℔ | 15@20 |
| Box Figs | 1 00@ .. |
| Almonds, ℔ | 35@50 |
| Cocoa-nuts | 8@10 |
| Dried Cherries, ℔ | 20@30 |
| Dried Plums, ℔ | 25@ .. |
| Can Peaches | 35@40 |
| Can Pears | 35@40 |
| Can Pine-apples | 35@ .. |
| Can Plums | 40@ .. |
| Can Quinces | 35@40 |
| Can Cherries | 35@40 |
| Can Fresh Pears | 50@ .. |
| Can American Pears | 35@ .. |
| Can String Beans | 25@ .. |
| Can Tomatoes | 20@25 |
| Can Raspberry | 35@ .. |

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Family Butter | 35@ .. |
| Common Butter | 25@28 |
| Eggs, fresh, dozen | 40@ .. |
| Eggs, barreled, doz | 25@30 |
| Cheese, ₱ ℔ | 10@20 |
| Swiss (imported) Cheese | 32@ .. |

PICKLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chow-chow, quart | 20@25 |
| Mixed Pickles | 20@ .. |
| Cauliflower, quart | 20@ .. |
| Red Cabbage, quart | 20@ .. |
| White Onions, quart | 25@ .. |

## APPLES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Complaints come from Massachusetts that the young fruit is falling from the apple trees. On this subject the Springfield *Republican* says: "There may be enough left upon the trees to make a fair return, if they were safe and certain to mature in good condition. Unfortunately the fruit already upon the ground contains within itself sufficient larvæ of insects injurious to vegetation to insure not only the ruin of this year's crop but of next year's, too. Anybody who will examine these little apples with a jack-knife will find inside of them and devouring the seeds the larva of the apple-moth, a tiny, pinkish worm not more than half an inch long. The egg from which this worm grew was laid in the blow of the apple, almost as soon as the apple was set after blossoming. The larva eats the seeds and soon pushes out of the apple, to find a new nest, usually under the scales of the bark of the tree itself, whence it issues as a moth in season, according to Trimble, for another raid upon the fruit this year; it will get back at all events to spend the nine inclement months under the bark-scale, whence it will issue next summer to repeat the process. The remedy is first to pick up the apples as they fall and treat them in some way to destroy their inhabitants; second, lest some of the larvæ have already left the apples, to intercept them on their way up the tree. This may be done, according to the same authority above mentioned, by binding the tree two or three times around with hay-withes, in which the worm innocently nestles, and where it may be found and killed by removing the withes occasionally. Now is the time to do it. Most of these fallen apples also bear the mark of the curculio, a little crescent-shaped discoloration with a dark dot on the concave side. Careful fruit-growers jar these insects off the trees upon sheets in the early mornings of June and kill them one by one. The best that can be done now is to lessen the next generation by destroying the apples in which their eggs are planted, if the worm is not already bred and descended into the ground. A drought like that of last Summer is supposed to endanger those insects near the surface of the ground by parching, but there is manifestly no lack of them this year. The curculio, it is well known, ruins the plum completely, and it destroys the natural beauty and much of the flesh of the apple and the pear. Little can be done in battling with either of these pests, unless whole neighborhoods will combine to pursue the warfare."

## EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Archbishop Manning presided in the great room at St. James' Hall, London, over the annual meeting of the supporters of the "Westminster Diocesan Education Fund." He was supported by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denbigh, Lord Howard of Glossop, the Count Stuart D'Albanie, and a very large body of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, together with nearly a hundred of the clergy. The Archbishop made a speech commenting on the report about to be presented, in the course of which he said that whereas eight years ago he and his clergy had 11,000 poor Catholic children in London under instruction, thanks to the originators of this fund they now had 19,000, while there were no less than 25,000 children on the books of the schools. There still remained, however, at least 3,000 more children at present wandering loose about the streets who ought to be brought into their schools. The total amount of money spent on the support of these children and the institutions for training them had been about £44,000; but during the last year the Duchess Dowager of Argyll and other wealthy and generous friends had passed away, and he therefore was again compelled to appear before them as a beggar, especially on behalf of two of their institutions—Leyton-house and the Poor schools at Walthamstow. In conclusion he reminded his audience of his public promise that he would not begin to build the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster until a school had been provided for every poor child in the archdiocese, and added that, if the laity only continued their support of the present fund for another five years, they would enable him to lay the first stone of the future cathedral. The adoption of the report was then moved by the Duke of Norfolk and carried unanimously. Other formal resolutions followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

FURNITURE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK—VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have* THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It will be seen, from our news columns, that an investigation into the charges against Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is to be forthwith made, at the request of Mr. BEECHER himself. We think that Mr. BEECHER has taken a very proper course in this matter; for, while many charges may be brought against a public man which it is his duty to pass over in silence, there are others which it is equally his duty to answer. Mr. TILTON'S accusations seem to come within the latter class; and now, if Mr. TILTON cannot make good his assertions, he may as well bid farewell at once to his own good name.

The attempt to get Mr. DANA, editor of the *Sun*, indicted in Washington for articles published in New-York, failed through the common-sense of the Grand Jury. If the politicians have really made up their minds to try the effect of gag-laws on the press, there is of course nothing to prevent them; but they will discover before long that they have done themselves far more injury than the newspapers could ever do them. Mr. DANA'S offense seems to have consisted in exposing the Washington Ring, and, as the Congressional investigation into that Ring substantiated his principal charges, we are unable to agree with Mr. SHEPHERD in thinking that Mr. DANA ought to be sent to prison. Such transactions as that by which the swindler MURTAGH, "editor" of the Government organ at Washington, obtained a contract for street paving, and demanded $25,000 of a building firm for handing it over to them, have never been explained. Mr. SHEPHERD himself has never told us what he thinks of this MURTAGH business. And it is only an example of scores of similar cases. There were both jobbery and robbery in the proceedings under the now defunct Board, and if a journalist cannot bring forward the proofs of such offenses when they are offered to him, we shall be compelled to acknowledge that freedom of the press is a thing of the past in the United States.

The Nathan murder is surrounded with mysteries, and among them must be included the affair of the "bloody shirt," now being duly worked up into a "sensation" by the journal of personal advertisements. That a shirt stained with blood has been found on the Nathan premises cannot be doubted, and now Mr. HARMON NATHAN is said to have recognized the shirt as the one which his father had on when the body was found. "After the inquest," says one account, "the garment was rolled up and thrown under the safe in the room where the murder was committed. He (Mr. HARMON NATHAN) remembers that he saw the shirt in the spot indicated as recently as a year ago." Why such a relic of the tragedy as this should have been kept about the room—why no one took it away and destroyed it—and how it was that any member of the family could go in and out of the house, and look unconcerned upon that dismal memorial of a father's murder—these are mysteries scarcely less strange than the original crime. If Mr. HARMON NATHAN'S statement is correctly reported, we should think he might, without impropriety, supplement it with another accounting for the fact that no one thought it worth while to burn or bury the "bloody shirt."

A carelessly-worded telegram, sent a day or two ago to the newspapers in the interior of the State, has given rise to the impression that it has been decided to hold the Republican State Convention on the 27th of August. The suggestion has been met with various comments—in some quarters it is commended as giving evidence of a vigorous campaign, while in others it is condemned as altogether too early for proper preparation to be made. When it is known that the date mentioned is that decided upon for the New-Jersey Convention, and that no decision has yet been made respecting our own, our friends may understand that discussion of the matter can profitably be postponed until cooler weather.

It appears that the military drill commotion at Bowdoin College has resulted in the establishment of a voluntary infantry and artillery training and the continuance of the regular gymnasium. So long as the drill was part of the discipline of the college the students were not justified in any course except that of participation in it under respectful protest. The Faculty, whether right or wrong in their original determination, have wisely abolished the compulsory feature of this branch of their management, but they have carried their point by adhering to the rules of the institution so long as there were signs of rebellion.

This is the season of the year in which we should look out for "aggravated cases of Asiatic cholera." We are already asked to believe that two special instances of violent Summer complaint are genuine Asiatic cholera. Where the doctors disagree, as they do in these cases, it is not worth while for the layman to discuss the subject; but we may assure our readers that they will have no cholera, Asiatic or otherwise, if they live cleanly, soberly, and tranquilly, avoid unripe or unsound fruit, sleep in pure air, and preserve a quiet conscience.

M. BERTAULD, "Moderate Republican," wants to know whether Marshal MAC MAHON meant it to be understood that he denies the right of the Assembly to revoke the powers intrusted to him in November last, and whether he considers himself as anything more than the responsible delegate of the Assembly. M. BERTAULD cannot be much of an adept at reading the meaning of plain words, if he thinks that the Marshal's message will bear any other interpretation. It is probably, however, because he doubts the ability of his countrymen to perceive the drift of the message, that he desires to have its doctrines expressed with unmistakable directness. An answer to the question has been postponed till the constitutional bills come up for discussion, and then, if the temper of the Assembly prove as factious as it is now, the Marshal will give a practical answer to the question by sending the Deputies about their business. Meantime, MACMAHON informs the Assembly that he accepts the title of President of the Republic, and accedes to the proposition to define the personal Septennate. But he wants these and several other correlative questions waived until certain matters relating to the powers, duties, and functions of the Legislative Assembly are determined. The Marshal is President; it is not so certain what the Legislature is to be.

### THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The condition of political affairs in this City is giving rise to numerous philosophical disquisitions, all more or less calculated to explain to the unsophisticated mind why it is that the work of reform has sustained so serious a check. The theory of the *Herald* is that we ought to have been content to go on under the government of a notorious set of thieves, and that what has happened lately only serves us right for turning thieves out of office. When the fox lost his tail, he advised all the other foxes to go and get their tails chopped off too—and on the same principle the writer in the *Herald* wishes mankind to accept the rule that dishonesty is the only proper course in life. We doubt, however, whether the world is yet prepared to accept this idea. Defrauding one's employers may seem to some minds one of the highest virtues, but as a rule no one thinks the better of a man because he was discharged from his last place for being a thief. So that the preaching which comes from this quarter does not count for much. When we turn to a more respectable source, we find an elaborate explanation offered of the present confusion in City affairs. And as we have found some difficulty ourselves in accounting for that confusion—except upon the theory of the hopeless corruption of public life, which we are reluctant to accept—this explanation becomes well worth examination.

The theory set forth is wrapped up in many words, and seems at first sight to have a great deal in it—philosophers often have a way of presenting their thoughts in a shape which rather staggers the untutored mind. Nevertheless, patient study will bring to light the writer's meaning, and it seems to be this: The Republicans made a charter which consulted the interests of politicans rather than those of the general citizens. But the citizens fell back on the "old and much-loved resource of 'electing none but good men to office.'" They consequently elected HAVEMEYER, who, however, turned out to be a bad man. We do not see that this explains much, or that it throws any light on the question how we are to guard in the future against the difficulties which now confront us. The review may be interesting historically, although it lacks the merit of being strictly accurate in matters of fact. Apart from that, what lesson does it teach? That it is not right to try and elect good men to office? The *Herald* takes that view, but the writer to whom we now refer is certainly not of the *Herald* type. When a man of previously good character is elected to an office, and he turns out to be a worthless and bad man, is it to be taken for granted that we ought not to select men of good character again? Of course, the writer in question would not maintain that, but he goes on to say that the "failure at the attempt at reform, so far as the charter is concerned, is something for which both the cause and the remedy must be sought in Federal politics." The connection between Federal politics and Mayor HAVEMEYER'S offenses is not visible to the naked eye, but the writer goes on to explain himself in a way which can only be understood by the reproduction of his own words:

> "The performances of MURPHY, BLISS, DAVENPORT & Co. in this City during the last three years are the direct consequence of the practice of making the Custom-house and the Marshal's and District Attorney's offices the head-quarters of party propagandism, and the instruments solely of Federal interference in local politics. It is not to be supposed that we are about to witness the immediate or even the early disappearance of this; but a step in the right direction, and one which promises the diminution of its power of mischief, has unquestionably been taken by the abolition of the moiety system. It was what fed the activity of the local Federal politicians, and made them as formidable as they have been in local contests. But the evil will not be wholly removed without a real reform in civil service. This and this only would make the appointment of such persons as GEORGE BLISS, of this City, and Mr. SIMMONS, of Boston, impossible."

We confess that we cannot clearly see the application of all this to the subject under discussion. The writer seems to have run off into half a dozen different subjects, no one of them having any connection with the other. "Federal interference in local politics" had nothing whatever to do even with the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER—much less with the subsequent appointment to office of such men as MATSELL, Nosey QUINN, and DISBECKER. "Federal" influence would at least have given us such men as Ex-Judge HOWLAND for Police Commissioner. As a matter of fact, there has been no Federal interference in local politics for two years past. The Mayor, himself denounced the Federal officials as a set of black-legs. How, then, can these officials be saddled with the responsibility for the Mayor's actions? It is still more absurd to mix up the moiety system with the present muddle in City politics. That muddle might as well be ascribed at once to COGGIA'S comet. The entire argument seems to us worthy of the intellect of Mayor HAVEMEYER himself.

We do not see, further, why even personal animosity and bitterness should lead a writer to drag in the name of Mr. MURPHY in connection with the present state of affairs. It may seem to some people a convenient thing to represent Mr. MURPHY, as the author of every known evil—of the prevalence of diphtheria, or of the hot weather, or of last year's panic. But surely this wreaking of spite on the head of one man may be pushed too far. Was Mr. MURPHY when in office, a bad, a dishonest, or an unfair Collector? We are willing to go into that subject without reserve, for we have carefully inquired into it, and we undertake to prove that Mr. MURPHY was one of the most impartial, faithful, and efficient Collectors which this port has ever had. Will the writer above quoted bring forward specific accusations against Mr. MURPHY? Surely it is the duty of every man who constantly assails and abuses another, to do that much. In a court of law he would be compelled to do it—why should a writer in a newspaper decline to adopt the same principle? If Mr. MURPHY behaved dishonorably in his office, let us know it—bring forward the proofs of it. But to hold up a man as the embodiment of all that is base—to make his name a synonym for political depravity and corruption, when his public life has been singularly free from reproach—that, we must say, seems to us an unjust, not to say a cowardly, course. If the writer above quoted has any facts in his possession which prove Mr. MURPHY to have done wrong in his office, why not publish them? That seems to us to be the only manly and proper course.

If "Federal influences" had prevailed in City politics during the past two years, we should not now see important departments in the hands of rascals. Be that as it may, it is clearly absurd to trace the misgovernment of the City to influences which have had no existence. A very bad man was elected Mayor under a misapprehension of his true character—that is the sum and substance of the matter. We need not dig deep to discover that which lies on the surface of the ground. We cannot see that HAVEMEYER'S gross breaches of duty are to be traced to Federal officials, (whom he has systematically outraged and calumniated,) or to the inherent vice and immorality of the people—which latter is the *Herald's* beautiful theory. The Mayor of this City is in a position to do a great deal of mischief if he happens to be a shameless and wicked man. HAVEMEYER *is* a man of that sort, and he has done a great deal of mischief, and he glories in it. So much the worse for all parties, but the people can and will find a remedy next November. Let any intelligent man review the events of the past two years, and then let him be told that the responsibility for these events is to be traced to that perpetual scapegoat, Mr. MURPHY. He will come to the conclusion that public writers often go a long way round to strike foul blows at persons whom they happen to dislike.

### A GOOD TIME FOR PROSECUTIONS.

The present seems to be a good time for throwing a little more energy into the prosecutions for the recovery of money stolen from the public by the Ring thieves, big and little. It is nearly three years ago since all the mechanism of official fraud was laid bare, and what have we gained? TWEED is in prison, so is INGERSOLL and his partner; GENET and TOM FIELDS are fugitives from justice; SWEENY is awaiting the development of events in parts unknown; various members of the great Smith family are in enforced retirement, while other minor knaves are quietly enjoying the fruits of their plunder, untouched, even by indictments, and confident that the danger of prosecution has "blown over." Of the twenty or thirty millions stolen under the operations of the Ring, not one cent has been recovered. And yet, if we may judge from recent events, there never was a time in the history of the City when juries were more prompt to apply the highest legal standards of official fidelity, and to punish any departure from them. Lapse of time cannot be said to have dwarfed the magnitude of the offenses of the Ring in public estimation; in fact, the higher tone of public sentiment which has been a direct consequence of the exposure of these offenses, makes them appear more heinous to-day than they were regarded three years ago.

Circumstances being so favorable for the punishment of official malversation, what has become of the public prosecutors whose duty it is to unearth and prosecute the scandalous frauds of the Tammany administration? What is the Bureau of Municipal Correction doing? When an appropriation was asked for its expenses the other day, our illustrious Mayor said he had never heard of its existence. The general public are not quite so ignorant as that, but they would certainly like to have some evidence that Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. PECKHAM, and their associates have not gone to sleep over their great task. Now that the right of the county to conduct the civil suits against TWEED and others has been affirmed by the highest court, people naturally expect to have some evidence that the Corporation Counsel is aware of the fact, and that the time lost in fixing the legal status of these cases should be made up for by fresh activity in their prosecution. But in addition to the select knot of thieves who stole millions of public money, there is a horde of minor accomplices still untouched by any process of law. In going over the proceedings of the Citizens' Investigating Committee, there are numerous suggestions of such cases which, so far as the public is aware, have been left steadily unheeded.

For example, there was the famous Schuyler lumber bill, in regard to which the committee state that "they are led to the conviction that $463,039 was paid for about $48,000 worth of lumber, and that a large part, if not the whole, of the overpayment was received by one ROBERT WINTHROP." Has this ingenious operator, who is elsewhere described as a former clerk in the Auditor's Department, quite slipped through the meshes of justice? Then there is the three and a quarter millions swindle for armory repairs and fittings, about which the committee declare that "the difference between the amounts expended by the City and the value received therefor amounts to a sum which can only be accounted for by a presumption of fraud, and carelessness which amounts to fraud, on the part of every county official who has assented or been party to these payments." All these vouchers were indorsed by J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and neither he nor the tradesmen who lent their names to the fictitious or grossly exorbitant bills have yet been heard of in the courts. The great printing and stationery frauds have also gone, so far, unredressed. The versatile WILBOUR, who could shed a flood of light on these transactions, was allowed to quietly depart for Europe, and is now said to be a distinguished member of "the thieves colony" in Brussels. Then there are the little irregularities, said to amount to some $130,000, which occurred in the Bureau of Assessments during the Collectorship of Mr. HENRY STARKWEATHER, father-in-law of Ex-Gov. HOFFMAN. The chance of recovering this amount ought to be pretty good, if the suits are vigorously pressed. They will be irrevocably covered up by the statute of limitations if much more time is wasted in ruinous delays.

Whether these and similar actions which ought to be brought in the interests of the public succeed or fail, there can be no excuse for allowing them to drop out of sight. The Law Department will be held responsible for the defeat of justice, if no attempt is made to push indictments already obtained, and the District Attorney's Office will have to bear the blame of failure to secure indictments for which sufficient evidence has already been secured. The public indignation, which has been excited over recent attempts to evade the obligations of public trust, ought to convince all local officials that the people are disposed to demand of them a much stricter account of their stewardship than heretofore. Knavish tradesmen and assignees of fraudulent claims have not been slow to appeal to the courts for judgments against the City. It is time that the tables were turned, and that a few of this class, with their fellow-conspirators who held office, were made to disgorge some of their plunder.

### A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

Inspired by the example of the London *Standard*, some Canadian politicians are discussing the possibilities of annexation to the United States. The debate on the Reciprocity treaty has had some effect in this direction. Indeed, the journal to which we have referred has taken occasion to say that the conclusion of such a convention would be likely to create a community of commercial interests that would lead to a combination of the two nationalities. The boundary line, the *Standard* thinks, would be virtually obliterated, and an absorption of Canada by the United States would become only a question of time. On the other hand, Hon. A. MACKENZIE, the Canadian Prime Minister, in a late speech at Quebec, hastens to declare his belief that the United States and Canada are likely to long remain politically as they are. Mutual intercourse and reciprocity of trade, the Premier thinks, are all very well; but there is no reason why this exchange of commercial interests should pave the way to that absorption which is so confidently predicted by sanguine believers in annexation.

It really seems as if these discussions were premature, though they may do no possible harm. As for the contemplated reciprocity treaty, official returns indisputably show that the commerce of the Republic has been benefited by an even exchange of commodities. Maine complains with some show of reason that the treaty has heretofore been one-sided. Mr. Speaker BLAINE, in his late letter on national politics, expresses the discontent of his region when he refers to the operation of the old treaty as fraught with hardship to New-England. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the whole country has been a gainer by the working of that treaty. Unhappily, it is not always that the prosperity of a single State is immediately involved in that of the whole community of States. Maine's temporary dissatisfaction must give way to the general good.

There is not, however, in all this question of a reciprocal exchange of products any adequate ground for argument on the prospects of annexation. There are so many reasons why two different and distinct forms of political government should exist on this great continent, that it seems to the last degree idle to speculate on the surrender of either for the other. Of course, when the Bird of Freedom is flown on festal occasions, and we boast that the Flag shall float "at the North, where the Pole sticks up through the snow," it is fine to imagine the free Canadians melting into our arms; but there is no reasonable prospect of such a consummation being reached in this generation. Our statesmen, whether on this or the other side of the line, are wasting time when they worry about it. It is quite possible that a century or two of free commercial intercourse may result in a political union of the two communities. Nay, more, it is most likely that such a free exchange will establish a sort of trade zollverein, in which England will have less interest than the United States; but it is absurd to suppose that these commercial exchanges will greatly hasten the permanent union to which the disciples of manifest destiny so confidently look. The annexation party in Canada is not worth mentioning; it did not gain so much strength during the life of the old Reciprocity Treaty as it did when, in a moment of passion, we abrogated that agreement. Here and there, in our own country, there may be found a politician who pictures a Republic that shall embrace Canada and Mexico, British Columbia and Cuba; but such tropical imaginations have small part in public affairs or in the formation of public sentiment. The great mass of our people have not yet taken that long look ahead. We very much desire to be on friendly and even intimate terms with all well-intentioned neighbors. We have no plans whatever for forcing them against their will into the Great Republic.

### AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

Two or three thousand Indians—Cheyennes and Sioux—seem to be sufficient to turn the whole North-western border into a state of alarm. We, who dwell in the security of a great city, can have but a faint idea of the apprehension which an "Indian scare" excites on the frontier. The "head lines" that grace the brief dispatches from the distant seat of disturbances excite a passing interest in the mind of the comfortable citizen, and the details of the far-off troubles are like the echoes of an unknown land. But the hardy settler and the worried soldier are very differently affected. To us, who sit at home at ease, the Indian is apt to become a bore. To the men compelled to daily face this unsolved problem, he is a terror. Just now the further borders of Kansas and Nebraska are vexed with what may be called a little Indian war. A handful of savages are able to keep the entire line in a ferment. Farms are deserted, industry languishes, families retreat to posts, and to-day, while the reader scans these lines with but a feeble interest, thrifty settlements are abandoned in terror, the plow is left in the furrow, and the sickle rusts beside the whitening grain. This is no fancy picture. It is drawn from real life, vague though it may appear to the secure dweller in cities.

There are about sixty-five thousand Indians classed as "wild." That is to say, that number of aborigines may be reckoned as roving, predatory, and unsettled. It seems a small element to defy the authority of this great Government. But, with their peculiar mode of warfare, their deceit, and their "unexpectedness," these sixty-five thousand Indians do really set at naught the entire armed force of the United States that has been brought against them. Their grounds of complaint, if a wild man need have a grievance, are twofold: They say that the white man does not keep his promises, and they object that other tribes should be allowed to infringe upon their rights. Both of these grievances appear to cut some figure in the new troubles in the North-west. One report says that the rations for the Indians are exhausted; another informs us that one tribe has been allowed to infringe on the rights of a neighbor in a manner that the red man, in a state of nature, would not by any means permit. Obviously there is something radically wrong in a management under which such things are possible. But this is by no means a sufficient solution of the whole difficulty. In this particular case, we may allow that the principal cause of the disturbance is an internecine war, which is naturally turned upon the common enemy—the white man. Next week, or next month, we shall find another war, resulting from a desire on the part of the Indians to "get even" for an outrage committed by white men, or for a flagrant breach of covenant on the part of the United States Government. It is a humiliating fact that no amount of talk, visiting, and present-giving has yet been able to convince the red man that the Great White Father is a powerful Chief, and that the red race is but as a grain of sand in the vast sum of humanity that covers the continent. He is by no means sure that he may not get his rights again, and drive off forever the insidious foe that invades his hunting-grounds and corrals his pathless wilds. Still he beats the air, and fights his ineffectual fight as he fought it when COLUMBUS came, and when PONCE DE LEON followed him.

Col. BOUDINOT thinks it a sorry comment on the statesmanship of the white man that so many utterly wild Indians survive the Bible and the pruning-hook, the rifle and the fire-water. Possibly there are inherent difficulties that make civilization impossible and peace policy a snare. It is significant that in the midst of the present confusion one Quaker Agent, at least, lifts up his voice in favor of short, sharp, and decisive war against the redskins. His call for a speedy punishment is at least suggestive. We do not desire to hasten any conclusion. Every resource of statesmanship should be exhausted, and every humane consideration should be long and patiently borne in mind. The hapless red man, at best, has but a span of life left him; thousands have been "civilized" off the face of the earth; other thousands have been shamefully and rascally treated and cheated; but, when all is said that can be said, it must be admitted that there remains a large element utterly out of the reach of every humanizing influence.

### A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

In this hot season everybody who can possibly afford it is naturally thinking of getting, as soon as possible, and as far as possible, away from town. From the deafening racket and blinding glare of the streets from the pitiless furnace of stone and mortar, people yearn for the coolness and repose of woods and fields and running waters, the solitude of the sea shore, the tranquilizing calmness of the hills. All but one unhappy class, whose business necessities keep them in town, no matter how uncontrollably the thermometer rises. While lawyer and merchant and divine may go to take their ease at the springs or the seaside, the luckless burglar must abide in town to earn his frugal livelihood. Literally, when the sun shines he must make his hay, and the hotter it is, the more abundant his harvest. Especially now, that Police matters are in such an admirable state of confusion, would the burglar's interests suffer by any prolonged absence from town. With such a multitude of empty houses, almost begging to be opened, as the famous roast pig of story to be eaten, and with a Police force naturally thinking more of getting their arrears of pay than of anything else, that burglar might justly be stigmatized as shiftless and unbusiness-like who consented to abandon his post of duty at so critical a moment.

Nevertheless, we wish we could persuade this numerous and hardworking class of the community that they, like the rest of us, need relaxation, and that a little trip to the country might do them (and us) a world of good. And if we might be permitted to recommend a good, wholesome, quiet, and, withal, hospitable spot for rustication, it would be Hartford, Conn. If references are desired, application may be made to Mr. JAMES MCCABE, late of Blackwell's Island and Albany, at present residing in the Connecticut State Prison. Mr. MCCABE having been working hard through the Winter, felt that he needed rest and country air; so on Wednesday evening he packed his little bag and betook himself, like a burglar of taste and appreciation, to Hartford, one of the most charming towns in New-England. His unobtrusive arrival was not known until Thursday morning, when, having occasion to make a professional call at the jewelry store of Mr. W. M. BEAMAN, on State street, to negotiate for the purchase of about $2,300 worth of watches and chains during the owner's temporary absence, he was recognized by a clerk in a neighboring store. This was at 7:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock Mr. MCCABE was waited on by a delegation of the public authorities, and at once tendered a reception in the Court-house, where, so great was the popular enthusiasm excited by his visit, he was induced to take up his residence at Hartford for a term of years. By 3:30 o'clock, just eight hours after his "professional call," and seven hours and a half after being discovered, Mr. MCCABE was installed in free quarters at the Connecticut State Prison for the next seven years.

That is even better than Delaware, where gentlemen of Mr. MCCABE'S description are sometimes allowed forty-eight hours between crime and punishment. And we cannot too strongly impress on Metropolitan burglars the advantages of a brief Summer trip to Connecticut, and especially to Hartford. Here, in the rare instances where they are caught, they will be kept in suspense (since Recorder HACKETT cannot do everything) for weeks, perhaps for years. Whereas in Hartford everything is wound up in a single day and they are comfortably provided for for seven years. If we add that the climate is salubrious, (no mosquitoes,) the hotels large and commodious, (hot and cold water baths,) the Police attentive and courteous, and the banks and jewelry shops numerous and well stocked, we have presented a list of attractions that no intelligent burglar can resist. We shall expect to see, before long, every "cracksman" in town fold his tent, like the Arabs, and with Mr. Commissioner MATSELL'S benediction, silently steal away to the banks of the Connecticut and the hospitable embraces of the Hartford Jail.

### THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

A Concord correspondent says that the session of the New-Hampshire Legislature has been longer than the average for some years past, and has been one of the most interesting that has been held for a long time. That its doings have been of a partisan character no one will deny. The Democrats in their defense plead precedent, and say they have only done as the Know Nothings did in 1855 in this State, and as parties usually do in other States when they come into power. The great work of the session has been political measures. A host of removals have been made, the sweep being generally clean. The Democrats did not pretend that the incumbents were disqualified in any sense excepting a political one. With three or four exceptions, all the Republican Judges of Probate, Registers of Probate, Sheriffs, and Police Justices in the State have been removed. The State has been redistricted for the election of Senators and Councilors, and the cities of Manchester, Dover, Portsmouth, and Nashua have also been gerrymandered. The Judiciary has been abolished, and a Superior Court and a Circuit Court established, giving about the same system as prevailed in old Democratic times previous to 1855. The Board of Agriculture has been changed but not abolished. A new Board of Education is provided for, consisting of one person from each county, but the other educational machinery of the State remains mostly undisturbed. The Swift River Railroad, the Pemigewassett Railroad and some other short routes have been chartered. The only important railroad subject which came before the Legislature was the Nashua and Lowell, and Boston and Lowell consolidation measure, which was passed, after a fierce struggle, in which grave charges of attempted bribery were made. A railroad police has been established. Swine are to be taxed. The salaries of some officials have been reduced, and retrenchment effected in other directions, including the stopping of the publication of the Provincial Records of the State. Only a few corporations were chartered. The Naturalization laws have been amended so that the police courts as well as the higher courts can issue papers. The usual amount of miscellaneous legislation was performed.

### THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

In responding to a toast in his honor at a complimentary supper lately given him in Quebec, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, among other things said: "I am more convinced now than ever that in the port of Quebec must eventually centre the whole commerce of the country. There can be no question that your local energy can, if well directed control the import and export trade of half this continent. Not merely has Quebec the convenient situation and the vast area necessary for the accommodation of all our own transport, but also for that of the long tier of the Northern United States which stretch along our border. I know not if any 'American' is with us to-day, if so he will pardon me for saying that the Erie 'ditch' can never serve any purpose in the future as the great channel of transport from the West to the ocean, compared with the great natural highway of the St. Lawrence, which even now does a vast share of this traffic. Some people object to our living, Mr. Mayor, under different systems of government on this continent, but (the London *Standard* to the contrary notwithstanding) I trust and believe we are likely long to remain politically as we are. There is great advantage in our having two distinct and different political systems. I do not believe it would serve to have more than friendly intercourse and the securing of material prosperity between Canada and the United States. I believe in maintaining those friendly relations and mutual intercourse as strongly as possible by the mutual consent, however, of both peoples, and never by force of arms. The gallant officers of Her Majesty's service at this board will pardon me if I say that the peace of the world will ever depend more on wise statesmanship than on valiant armies. Should the time ever unfortunately come, nevertheless, when statesmanship will no longer avail, I shall readily yield to the inevitable necessity and cheerfully take my humble part in the ranks. Yet I believe the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race will long be able to show the continuance of peace and prosperity among their people without the need of vast military organizations to maintain the same. We are now making great efforts to extend the commercial advantages we possess by the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with our neighbors. Mr. Brown and his co-plenipotentiary have, as you are aware, laid the basis of a new treaty at Washington. While it is of course impossible that all can gain every advantage they each desire in the matter, I am perfectly satisfied that Quebec will reap enormous advantages over all other places under the proposed measure, which will no doubt greatly extend our trade relations on both sides of the line."

### SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of the Mississippi Central Railroad with the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad was agreed upon at a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, held at Water Valley, Miss., on the 1st inst., when the action of the Directors indorsing the Mississippi legislative act consolidating the two roads was almost unanimously ratified. The consolidated roads are to be known as the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. In the adjustment of shares in the old corporations, the issue of the new and consolidated stock is to be one share for three of the Mississippi Central stock shares, and two for three of the New-Orleans and Jackson Road. Without a dissenting voice, Col. H. S. McComb was called to the Presidency of the new road.

# LONG BRANCH.

## LIFE AT THE SEA-SIDE.

### LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS—A FAVORABLE SEASON ANTICIPATED.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 10, 1874.

The season here progresses apace, and the routine which fashion, that most absolute of potentates, prescribes, is followed out with the customary strictness of observance. Routine is, at the best of times, perhaps, a trifle tiresome, but at least the monotony of pleasure seems quite endurable. It abides for a long time without producing satiety, and it is at all events a good thing to know that if you are destined to any suffering in this respect, your instrument of torture shall be a rack of roses. One can lie stretched upon that for a considerable time without clamoring too lustily, and by and by will even come to bear his ills with fortitude. I protest my sympathies in no way run with that person who, sojourning here at Long Branch in the warm July and August weather, and, conforming to the dicta of its society, is yet the victim of *ennui*, and is discontented with the sounding sea and the bright sunshine, and the gay life and the active pleasures of the place. It seems to me that there is no particular hardship in having the monotone of the sea sounding in your ears when you retire to rest, and coursing through your dreams and mingling with your waking thoughts; and the cool breeze from the ocean to fan your slumbers. Better that than a sweltering night in the City, when you vainly toss from side to side in "courtship of repose." Neither is it too bad that you shall take a certain prescribed drive in the morning, and a certain other drive in the afternoon, and yet another in the evening, all so nicely planned and devised that you shall catch all the cool air and escape nearly all the intense sunshine. So, also, without any special tribulation may you watch "the stately ships" that hardly appear to move against the horizon, more particularly when they bring to your well-ordered mind no such harrowing reminiscences as they did to the excitable hero of Locksley Hall. His gusty heroics are alien to your tempered judgment, and so the even tenor of your thoughts is not disturbed by remote suggestions. When you have been through the dining-hall a few times, having found on your first visit that all the waiters are colored, you get over the idea which then occurred to you as to whether there is anything in the descendants of Ham to indicate that they shall serve their brethren; and then you are mentally satisfied that it should be thus, for you find them excellent waiters, and in all respects polite and attentive to the guests. This is, at all events, the case at the Ocean Hotel, where the good management of the proprietors secures every comfort for their visitors. But perhaps there is no portion of a day's enjoyment at Long Branch so pleasant as that lounge on the piazza in the evening. It is shorn of all formalities and conventionalisms, and is, in truth, the agreeable closing chapter of a well-spent day. I would reverse that preference of Moore's, and put the evening hour against the "mild freshness of morning," no matter what any caviler may say to the contrary. It is the chosen hour for real languid ease, the particular time for the "interchange of converse sweet," the perfectly ripe and mature stage in a day's pleasures at Long Branch. Of all the piazzas of all the hotels, there is none that will commend itself so well to the visitor as that at the Ocean Hotel. This is so for several reasons. The lawn in front of it is the most ample at the Branch; it is so well kept, so handsomely decorated with large vases of flowers; the piazza itself furnishes such an admirable promenade; the abundant garniture in the shape of hanging-baskets of flowers suspended along its entire length, sets it off so well, and it is so exceptionally well lighted at night that it is a favorite resort, even with the sojourners at other hotels. The arrivals of guests at the Ocean Hotel increase every day, and a large proportion of those who are now arriving have engaged apartments for the season. This is true, also, of other hotels. The representatives of foreign countries at Washington seem to incline very much toward Messrs. Lelands' establishment. The Portuguese Minister, accompanied by his family, is at present staying here, and apartments have been also engaged for the Turkish Minister and the Minister from the Netherlands. M. Adolphe Nenes, Vice Consul of France at Arecibo, Porto Rico, is also one of the guests at the hotel. He is accompanied by M. E. Hurtzig, of New-York. Hon. Thomas J. Lyon, of Port Jervis, is also staying here, and Mr. T. Forman Taylor, of New-York, has engaged rooms for himself and family. Mr. C. V. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., is also a guest, and Dr. R. G. Radway has taken a suit of rooms for the Summer. Hon. Elias Ross and family, of New-Brunswick, and Gen. B. W. Blanchard and family, of New-York, are sojourning here, and rooms have been engaged for Mr. Robert Barber, Mr. A. S. Dodd, and Dr. Wm. W. Shrew and family, of New-York. The following are among the guests at the West End Hotel: Chas. F. Moulton, Brooklyn; John G. Bethune, New-York; G. E. King, New-York; N. Bidwell and wife, New-York; T. B. Morgan, New-York; P. Westerfield, New-York. Major W. H. Quincy, of New-York, is at the Pavilion. This seems to be quite a favorite house with visitors from various parts of the State of Pennsylvania. At the Mansion House, the following are among the guests: Col. F. A. De Mott and wife, Morristown; N. P. Housman, New-York; C. G. Elliott, Clyde; R. G. Bennett, London, England; Miss Armstrong, New-York; E. Soule, wife, and child, New-York; J. A. Hamilton, Clyde, New-York; T. H. Robbins, New-York; Gus. Heckler, New-York. Several visitors from the New-England States are staying at the Central Hotel, and Philadelphians patronize the Howland Hotel a good deal. The United States Hotel has a large number of New-Yorkers among its guests. As yet we have not got properly into the season of "hops." There is music at the several hotels every evening, and dancing, too, to a certain extent; but we have not yet arrived at the full vigor and maturity of the season in this respect. The surf bathing is followed up with great persistency, especially by the ladies sojourning at Long Branch. They are the Cythereans of our community, who may be seen at various hours of the day coming "flushed from the full-flushed wave," if they do not quite resemble their prototype in the fact that they are rather wet and bedraggled than "imperial, with their foot on the sea." Notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained that the season this year at Long Branch would not be equal to its predecessors, I am assured that, so far it has progressed favorably for the hotel proprietors. The month of June, I am told, was as successful as last year, and July has been ushered in with very satisfactory results. It is almost needless to state here that the races at Monmouth Park give a special zest to a sojourn at the Branch.

Lieut. Col. E. F. Pontier, Quartermaster, and Capt. Post, of the Encampment Committee of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, are at the Ocean Hotel making the final arrangements for the encampment of that regiment, which will arrive here on the 22d inst., and will go into camp for ten days. During their stay excursion trains will run daily between here and Baltimore.

### HON. A. H. STEPHENS' WITHDRAWAL.

In his letter announcing his determination not again to be a candidate for election to Congress, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, says: "The precarious condition of my health and general decline of physical energies preclude the propriety of my again undertaking the discharge of the duties pertaining to the high trust of this office. When I left Washington, in April last, I was induced, mainly by the opinion of attending physicians, to indulge the hope that I would be able to resume my seat in the House by the first or middle of June. But I am now in very little better condition than I was then. In some respects, it is true, I am decidedly better; but in others quite as decidedly worse—especially in a renewed attack of rheumatism. In consequence of this I have not been able to go out of doors but twice in six weeks. It is still, however, my wish to return to Washington at the next session, as there are several important matters still pending in the House of Representatives in which I feel a deep interest, and I will do so if able; but I take this occasion to say to you and to the people of the district, that if, in the progress of the Summer, I shall see no better prospect of a mitigation of the late severe attack of the old disease, by which I am so disabled in getting about, and attending to business of any sort, (even in the matter of writing without resorting to the hand of another,) than I now do, I shall resign my present seat in ample time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time that the election shall be held for a member to represent the district in the next Congress."

### ASSESSMENT OF STATE TAXES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means held a session to-day, chose Geo H. Beatty, Secretary, and authorized him to collate all the laws of the various States relating to the assessment of taxes. The State Assessors not being able to attend at this time, the committee adjourned till July 24, at Saratoga.

# WILL HE BE IMPEACHED?

## LATEST PHASES OF THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

### THE SITUATION AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS—INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The probable action of Gov. Dix in the Municipal muddle continued yesterday to be a question of general interest. The Mayor professed to have received no intimation of the intentions of the Governor, and the situation at Police Head-quarters was not materially changed. No new names of persons likely to receive the appointment of Superintendent of Police were added to the list already published, but Inspector George W. Walling, it was generally believed, would be appointed if a Superintendent was chosen from the force, instead of from civil life, as many believe is probable. The business of the Excise Board is still conducted by two Commissioners, and Mr. Gardner has as yet made no public statement of what he intends to do about his new appointment. He is supposed to be waiting for the official opinion on the subject which Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews is preparing for Mr. Havemeyer, and Mr. Andrews, it is reported, is delaying his opinion until the Governor is heard from. Meanwhile, the representatives of Tammany Hall who are engineering the onslaught on Mayor Havemeyer and his appointees are not inactive. While waiting for the Governor to act in the Municipal crisis they have created, they are preparing presentments for the Grand Jury against Messrs. Charlick and Gardner and the Mayor, and expect by means of a series of legal sensations to make a great deal of political capital for their party before the Fall election. Messrs. Kelly, Clinton, and Wingate profess to have sufficient material for charges against the officials mentioned to indict them from forty to sixty times for violation of their oaths of office, and if the Governor does not crush them entirely they intend to put the machinery held in reserve immediately in motion.

Should Gov. Dix order an investigation to be made into the charges preferred against the Mayor, the inquiry, it is thought, will have a very large scope. If it should be confined to such legal testimony as resulted in the conviction of Charlick and Gardner the same result might be anticipated; but the Mayor, it is said, intends to present evidence bearing upon the removal of the election inspectors which was not admitted at the recent trial. His friends say that he does not want a mere technical inquiry, based upon the records of the conviction of Charlick and Gardner, and that if he should be called upon to defend himself he will request that the investigation shall be as broad as possible.

Soon after the Mayor had reached his office in the City Hall yesterday rumors, some of them of great significance, were passed from lip to lip. It was said that Gov. Dix had sent his Secretary, Col. Sydney De Kay, to serve a copy of the charges upon the Mayor, and also an order suspending him. De Kay's presence was eagerly awaited by groups of politicians, but he did not appear. Many persons were busy trying to find some plausible theory for his absence, and they concluded at last that the Secretary would probably hand the documents to Mr. Havemeyer at his house. Later in the day a TIMES reporter asked the Mayor if he had received any communication from the Governor, and he replied in the negative.

"Have you," inquired the reporter further, "received any intimation, by dispatch or otherwise, as to what the Governor would be likely to do in respect to the charges preferred by John Kelly and others?"

"I have had no communication whatever on the subject."

"There is a rumor that the Governor's Private Secretary has been instructed to furnish you with a copy of the charges."

"I have not seen the Secretary to-day, and I don't know what Gov. Dix will do. I do know, however, that Gov. Dix is a prudent man, and that he will not act hastily."

"What do you mean to do with respect to the charges, Mr. Mayor?"

"I am prepared for them, that is all I need say now."

"Have you anything further to communicate?"

"I have not," replied the Mayor; "all was quiet to-day."

During the afternoon Commissioner Gardner, Assistant Alderman Healy, and Alderman Morris had interviews with the Mayor. Controller Green and Chamberlain Lane subsequently called upon him. He was in better spirits than he has been for many days.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman Ottendorfer, the Chairman of the committee appointed to present to Gov. Dix the resolutions of the board calling for the removal of the Mayor, made a verbal report of their action. He said the resolutions had been submitted to the Governor by Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, and that the Governor had promised to give them due consideration. The committee were then discharged, after which the board adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Everything was quiet at West Hampton, Long Island, to-day. Gov. Dix had few visitors, and was not disturbed by the presence of any political delegations. He informed a TIMES reporter that he had not done anything in reference to the case of Mayor Havemeyer since the previous evening, and that the statement published in yesterday's TIMES fully covered all that had been done up to that time. He had not fully arrived at a conclusion in the premises, but that day he expected important legal advice from the City, and his decision would probably be rendered to-day (Saturday.) His determination would at once be telegraphed to New-York, and the Mayor would be officially notified of the result. His decision has undoubtedly been delayed by the presentation of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen.

## THE POLICE BOARD.

### THE SUPERINTENDENCY STILL VACANT—THE FORCE TO BE PAID TO-DAY.

The corridors at Police Headquarters yesterday morning contained more than the usual number of politicians. They thronged the hallways and passage-ways, and invaded the rooms of the Commissioners. There was to have been a meeting of the board at 11 A. M., but owing to the absence of Commissioner Duryee, who had gone down town for the purpose of arranging with the Controller for the filing of his bonds as Treasurer of the Police Department, the meeting was postponed until 3 P. M., but it was nearly 5 o'clock before the meeting was held. No business of importance was transacted, and the question of the appointment of a Superintendent was not taken up. Arrangements have been made, however, to pay the salaries of the force at noon to-day. The bondsmen of Gen. Duryee have been approved by the Controller, and will justify this morning, and the bonds will be filed as required by law. The funds for the payment of the force will then be deposited in the bank designated by the Treasurer. All the payrolls have been examined and certified, and the checks are drawn awaiting the signature of the Treasurer, so that no unnecessary delay will be occasioned.

## WHY HE SHOT HIM FROM A WINDOW.

Some friend of Congressman Sloss has written to a Memphis paper an explanation of his action in shooting Long, the slanderer of his daughter, from a window in Tuscumbia, Ala. He says: "The young lady was in delicate health, being consumptive, and by the advice of physicians the family spent the Winter in Thomasville, Ga., a place of no little repute as a resort for those afflicted with consumption. It appears that Long commenced his slanderous lies while the family were in Georgia, and became bolder in his language since their return, about a month since. Still the family heard nothing of these rumors, these who knew of them either being over-modest or afraid to tell. When Mr. Sloss came on the street on Saturday, having the night before returned from Congress, he was made acquainted with the facts, and never got it from his family, for they knew nothing. He wanted to attack the fellow on the street immediately, but was told by his friends that Long was heavily armed, and also had the sworn promise of seven young men, whose minds and morals, we presume from this course, he had perverted, to stay by him when on the street, and fight for him, if he got in a difficulty. This decided Sloss as to his action, and he took a position in Warren's store, and shot him the first opportunity that presented itself. Six balls struck him, one grazing his head, one penetrating back of the ear, one through the neck, one through the arm, and two in the body. He was living yesterday, (Tuesday,) but his early demise is expected, after which the trial will take place." "Every lawyer in the place volunteered his services but one, besides the Solicitor, within two hours of the shooting. When the existence of this treaty of 'offense and defense' became generally known, none of the good class of citizens blamed Mr. Sloss for not exposing himself."

## THE NEW-BEDFORD BANK THIEF.

There is reported to be "great astonishment" in New-Bedford, Mass., over the discovery that John B. Barker, the cashier of the First National Bank there, had stolen some of the money of the bank. He is one of the best-known residents of the city, and until recently enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, having held his position in the institution for twenty years. He is nearly sixty years old, and, having a salary of $4,000 and no children, he had not the excuse of small pay or large family expenses for his peculations. Parties holding Government and other bonds have for years been in the habit of intrusting him with them for safe-keeping, and there is every reason to believe that by a systematic manipulation of his books he has from time to time abstracted large sums of money belonging to the bank, and deposited these securities as collateral. From time to time these bonds, belonging to private depositors, were sold by the cashier, on one occasion the amount reaching several thousands, the bonds having been left as collateral for money loaned. When parties called to collect their coupons their value was always paid them by the cashier, although the bonds might have been sold long before. While using the funds of the bank the cashier would represent these bonds as collateral for imaginary loans. By this course the cashier for a long time prevented suspicion, and in this way absorbed an amount variously estimated at from $20,000 to a very large amount. It is understood that the deficit arising from the cashier's criminality has been made good by his friends without recourse to his bondsmen.

## LIVINGSTONE AND KIRK.

### THE EXPLORER'S COMPLAINTS OF THE LATTER'S CONDUCT TOWARD HIM.

Below will be found the letter of Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, to his brother, in reference to the conduct toward him of Dr. John Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar. In publishing the letter the Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "The pretensions of Dr. Kirk to great friendship for Dr. Livingstone, his accompanying the body to England and acting as a pall-bearer at the funeral were naturally very offensive to the doctor's brother, in view of the statements made in this letter. Mr. Livingstone says that had timely notice reached him he would have gone over to the funeral and protested, with his brother's letter in his hands, against Kirk's acting as pall-bearer." The following is the letter:

LAKE BANGWEOLA, CENTRAL AFRICA,
December, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: You may have heard how I was baffled, and nearly taken by a coterie or ring of slave-trading Arabs and Banians, the latter our Indian fellow-subjects, by whose money, arms, and ammunition, the Arab agents carry on all the cruelties and murders necessary in their enterprises. I lost two years in time, about £1,000 in money, had 2,000 miles of useless tramping, and was subject to the imminent risk of a violent death four several times—all through my agent, in killing simplicity, handing over the affair of supplying me with men and goods, to his friend Ludha Damji, the head and chief money lender of the ring. He sent his own and other Banian slaves instead of men, and at three times the highest freeman's pay. Then the goods were placed in charge of a thief by the name of Shereef Bosher, and he sold all off for slaves and ivory to himself. The Banians would not kill a flea for the world, but by their money means they are the worst cannibals in all Africa. Their slaves came, loudly declaring that they were ordered by the English Vice Consul to force me back. This was, of course, false. He could not be such a fool as to place himself in their power. But slaves are in some respects like children, and quite overacted their part. This is the way in which I view their asseverations. A little American girl is said to have asked a visitor, who was received with great cordiality by mamma: "Is your next door neighbor a fool?" "No, my dear, he is a very sensible man. Why do you ask that?" "Because mamma said you were next door to a fool." Public advice was sent by the English Vice consul to the Foreign Office and published by the Royal Geography Society, that I ought to retire and leave the rest of the work to others. That means himself. Astute Banians may have learned the proclivities of my public advisers, and delivered them undiluted to their slaves. When consulted by Sir Roderick Murchison I recommended this same Vice Consul as a leader of this expedition, and he afterward told me it was declined unless he had as good salary and position to fall back upon as Speke and Grant had in their pay and commissions. The salary and position he now holds were procured by my own intercession. Then followed the following self-invitation: "You cannot imagine how much I long to have a run again with you in the wilds; I feel as if I must have it sometime." No response followed this appeal.

No sooner was Lake Bangweola discovered and announced at the coast, than an official description of it was sent to the Bombay Government, in which it was gravely stated that it is like Nyassa, Taganyika, and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which, during the rainy season, become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee-deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. Now, I found the lake to be 4,000 feet above the sea—the height at which I now write—but the country around is remarkable only for extreme flatness. When I first reached it the only mountain slopes were ant hills, some of them about twenty feet high. Their slopes could scarcely be called high except on the top of the 4,000 feet. There was no more slope from the land generally than there is from the Isle of Dogs down to the level of the Thames.

The news I got at Ujiji—to which I was forced back by the Banian slaves—was that the Vice Consul was in Ludha Damji's hands. I had been plundered of my goods, wholly or partially, four times, but the consular agent, paid expressly to give information, seems to have been kept silent by the Banians, who have the Custom-house and all the public revenue entirely in their hands. There was nothing immoral in the Vice Consul's friendship for Ludha, but it was highly impolitic, for it gave all the members of the ring the persuasion that Ludha would make all safe. I was in misery. I was still determined not to give in to their villainies, but was resolved to make my way down to Baker for aid.

I have the prospect of going home to poverty, for my salary was stopped by a Mr. Murray, clerk in the Foreign Office, who was put in as a third Under Secretary when the slave trade was rife on the west coast, and, now it has ceased, tries to save his own pay by cutting down others. The superiors know little about these matters. I shall not go a-begging, but as soon as I get a set of new teeth, launch out into foreign parts to seek my fortune—a nice reward for the discovery of the sources of the Nile, is it not? If the paid consular agents concealed the robberies from the Vice Consul they are culpable. When my formal complaint of all I have suffered from the people employed by Dr. Kirk came down by Stanley, it was like a clap of thunder to him, and before he had collected all his thoughts he raved against me. The English relief and search expedition were strongly advised by him to wait till the rains should cease, and they seem to have dawdled on a most unhealthy island till all their good intentions oozed out at their finger ends. Kirk wrote that he felt the greatest grief and indignation at my losses—the direct result of the misbehavior and dishonesty of those engaged—but nine days afterward he declared before five gentlemen that he would not send over the consular agent to Bagamoyo to see the men secured by Stanley off, (the steamer was starting,) nor do anything for Dr. Livingstone, because he believed niggers would only insult him. It was his own belief in Ludha and his slaves that caused all my losses, and it is his own inference entirely, that I believed the slaves when they swore that he instructed them to force me back. But it is my belief that possibly the difficulties may have had a remote connection with his eagerness to share the honor of discovery after I had helped him to his perquisites, position, and salary. His wrath and babbling-out that he was charged with the instruction of the slaves is ominous. The fascination of mixing up his name with discoveries seems pretty strong, and there may be a little lurking hope of enhancing his standing in the community. I never said aught to him.

The Government also had another plan than sending out the search and relief expedition, which was that if they had no offer for one already out, to take a few Arabs, run in and settle the Nile question by looking at the north end of Tanganyika and call me out of Manyema where his truthful Arabs reported me as living like an Arab. And I went up quite sure that, if anywhere, the Nile was west, at the Lualaba where I was working. The idea seems to have come from Kirk, but it has not prevailed over me, and if the good Lord above gives me strength and influence to complete the task in spite of everything, I shall not grudge my hunger and toil.

Affectionately yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

## THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD CASE.

*From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 7.*

We understand it has been decided by the State authorities, and the counsel for the State in the suit of the Chicago and North-western Railway bondholders—whose application for an injunction against the enforcement of the law regulating railways has been denied—not to argue with the railroad counsel the merits of the law as applied to inter-State commerce, in regard to which the United States Circuit Court refrained from expressing an opinion. They will, however, file a demurrer to the bondholder's bill of complaint, which the court, in accordance with its decision refusing an injunction, will then dismiss and an appeal by the plaintiffs will bring the case to the United States Supreme Court, where, it is hoped, in view of the important principles and interests involved, the case will be so advanced that it may be heard and determined at the October Term. We understand it is not expected that a hearing will be reached before the January Term, in the Supreme Court of the State, on the application of the Attorney General for a forfeiture of the charters of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and North-western Railway, for violation of the law regulating railroads.

## THE DRILL AT BOWDOIN.

The resolution in relation to the military drill of the students, adopted by the Board of Management of Bowdoin College, Maine, is as follows:

*Whereas*, It is for the good of the students that they take some physical exercise regularly and systematically, it is

*Voted*, That the gymnasium shall be continued as now during the first and third terms of the college year. The instructor shall receive not exceeding $500 besides room rent and tuition in full for his services for the year. The infantry drill by those who elect the drill, shall be continued three times each week in suitable weather through the same terms, and the artillery drill shall also be a voluntary exercise. Attendance on lectures and recitations in military science shall be required as heretofore. Every student shall be allowed to accept for any one year both drill and gymnasium. Every student not excused for a sufficient reason shall elect at the beginning of each collegiate year for that year the drill or the gymnasium, and shall be allowed to change his election at the end of the term only, and by the consent of the Faculty. The present gymnasium fee of $1 50 for each term shall not be charged to those not using the gymnasium, nor for the term when instruction is not required. The college faculty may prescribe the uniform for the drill, not to cost more than $6, and to be charged in the term bills.

## A WIDE-AWAKE SLEEPER.

Isaac Tannahaus, while pretending extreme intoxication, induced Samuel Rosenweig, of No. 41 East Broadway, to allow him the privilege of "forty winks" in a room at the rear of his establishment. When he came to look for Isaac he could not find him, and further investigation revealed the unpleasant fact that a gold watch and chain and other jewelry, in all valued at $160, were missing. Isaac was sought after, arrested, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

# HYDROPHOBIA.

## A BOY SEVEN YEARS OLD DIES OF THE DISEASE.

### THE CORONER TO HOLD AN INQUEST—THE SURGEONS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL INVESTIGATING THE CASE.

Another very distressing case of hydrophobia occurred in this City yesterday. So far as the facts of the case have been ascertained, there seems to be little doubt that the symptoms which were developed before the death of the deceased were those of a genuine case of hydrophobia, with one very remarkable exception. The victim was a boy named William McGuinness, about seven years of age, and the son of a butcher residing in the rear of No. 62 Essex street. About seven weeks ago, while playing with other children in Attorney street, he was bitten by a dog on the right cheek. A deep wound of about one inch in length was inflicted, which was subsequently dressed by Dr. Powell, of No. 184 East Broadway. The dog was foaming at the mouth when the boy was bitten, and, as he exhibited all the symptoms of being mad, he was killed by an officer of the Tenth Precinct immediately after the occurrence. Two other children who were bitten by the same dog died afterward, it is believed, of hydrophobia. After the wound had been dressed by Dr. Powell, the boy recovered rapidly, and it was entirely healed up in about three weeks. Nothing was noticed in his manner to cause any alarm, and his parents were satisfied that no danger was to be apprehended in his case. He engaged in juvenile amusements with other children of his age, and seemed entirely recovered until Wednesday evening, when he came in from the street and told his mother that he felt ill. He was then put to bed, but was so restless that he could not sleep. During the night he became still more excited, and would suddenly start now and then when anything touched him. Even the appearance of a fly coming near him threw him into a violent spasm. At other times he would stare wildly at some imaginary object on the opposite side of the room, and ask his mother to look at "that big dog." On Thursday Mrs. McGuinness took him to Dr. Powell, who ordered him some medicine, which had no effect.

On Thursday night he became still worse, and at times became very violent, but still appeared fully conscious, and would not allow his mother to leave him. The poor woman finding that he was growing worse every hour, and seeing that she could do nothing to relieve him, applied for help to the officers of the Tenth Precinct about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Sergt. Watson Vradenburg, who was on duty, immediately ordered an ambulance, and meanwhile the boy was brought up to the station-house. The officer states that he never saw any child affected in a similar manner. His eyes had a wild, glassy stare, and he made a peculiar noise in attempting to cough up something out of his throat, which somewhat resembled the barking of a dog. The most peculiar feature, however, was that while all the other symptoms seemed to indicate hydrophobia, he showed no aversion to water, and drank it twice while waiting for the ambulance to arrive. The most marked symptom in the case was that every minute or so he would make a sudden start and draw himself up into a lump as if fearing somebody was about to touch him. When being taken to the hospital he asked if his mother was to go with him, and would not consent to go upon any other conditions. At 3:30 A. M. yesterday morning he reached Bellevue Hospital, and was immediately taken in charge by Dr. Murray, one of the house physicians. He drank a glass of water after being taken into the hospital, but the spitting and peculiar noise in his throat, as well as the spasms, continued. Dr. Murray called to his assistance Drs. Young and Torry, and after consultation they prescribed an emetic, which caused him to vomit some fruit which had been given to him previously. A dose of morphine was then given to him, but without effect. Chloroform was then applied. Shortly after he had a gasping respiration, and died at 5:10 A. M. From the time he reached the hospital Dr. Murray said he was very excitable and had continuous attacks of spasms every two minutes. A post mortem examination was made soon after his death by Coroner Woltman, J. W. S. Arnold, Drs. Crane, Mott, Young, Bryan, Lewis, Torry, and other medical gentlemen connected with the hospital. Dr. Murray and Dr. Young stated last evening that there was considerable congestion of the lungs, kidneys, liver, and of the organs of the brain and spinal cord. The membranes were not particularly congested, but the cerebellum was so in a marked degree. Dr. Arnold took some parts of the medulla oblongata and of the brain, and will subject them to a microscopic examination. Coroner Woltman will impanel a jury of medical men to-day, and the inquest will be held at his office, No. 40 East Houston street, at 11:30 A. M.

## HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser July 9.*

When it was known in New-York that Mr. Amasa Stone had resigned the position of General Manager of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railway, the most of those who there discussed the question as to his successor, appear to have naturally selected a Buffalo man for the place. It seems that only two men were seriously thought of, namely, Hon. William Williams and Mr. J. Condit Smith, both of this city. Either of them would fill the bill handsomely. The office was offered to Mr. Willams, it appears. The only obstacle in the way of his acceptance, that we are aware of, is the precarious state of his health. Our expressed fears that his health is not sufficiently restored, after a long illness, to justify his friends in advising Mr. Williams to accept the wearing place, so full of heavy responsibility and hard mental labor, may not be well-founded after all. He ought to be the best judge himself as to his own capacity for work. And we should certainly be very glad to learn of his acceptance on such an assurance.

In regard to Mr. Smith, we should have no such fears. A man of gigantic frame, his strength and powers of endurance are commensurate with it. A practical builder of railways, and having had vast experience and singular success in such enterprises, he is perfectly familiar with the details of railway management, besides being admirably qualified for giving directions. In short, he is what may be called a born railway man. Vanderbilt understands and appreciates him, and we imagine that the Great Mogul would be glad to have Mr. Smith's assistance in the management of the Lake Shore portion of his imperial line between New-York and Chicago. Very likely Mr. Stone's vacated place was first offered to Mr. Smith, but as that gentleman has many large interests to look after and plenty of work already on hand, we presume that he respectfully declined it.

All this, however, is nothing but mere speculation. We cheerfully confess that we know nothing whatever at all definite in regard to Mr. Vanderbilt's intentions, nor as to who has been offered the general management of the Lake Shore road. But we certainly do wish that some citizen of Buffalo would secure the position, and we think that this ought to be the head-quarters of the Lake Shore executive management. It is the place of junction of the two great divisions of Vanderbilt's magnificent East and West line, and is not far from midway between the two metropolitan terminal points. The advantages of such a situation are obvious. As the general offices of the New-York Central are at the eastern end of that division, so the general offices of the Lake Shore ought to be at the eastern end of that division—Buffalo.

This arrangement would make the whole business of supervising the operations of this grand transportation line vastly more convenient to Mr. Vanderbilt than it has been with the general offices of the Lake Shore located at Cleveland. The selection of a Buffalo man for General Manager may be the first step towards transferring to this city all those departments which were placed at Cleveland, on the consolidation of the Lake Shore with the Michigan Southern Railway, principally through the influence of Mr. Stone, who was one of the largest shareholders in the united companies, and has always been one of the most public-spirited citizens of that enterprising place. Buffalo ought to have secured this great advantage then, but we didn't have many of that class of men.

## ONE OF THE NEW CADETS.

Hon. James B. Beck has appointed to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Hugh R. Ayres, of Frankfort, Ky., of whom the following incident is told: "Two years ago Hugh, who was then not quite thirteen years of age, was crossing the bridge which connects North and South Frankfort, with his cousin, a youth two years older than himself. Carpenters were at work repairing the bridge, and a plank near the south end, between the abutment and the first pier, was out of place in the northern footway. The elder of the two boys was in front, a little in advance of Hugh, and not discovering the aperture in the bridge, stepped into it, and fell headlong into the river, forty-six feet below. The workmen, and several other persons who witnessed the catastrophe, were paralyzed with alarm at the occurrence, and took no steps to the boy's rescue. But Hugh, without hesitating an instant, ran with all speed from the bridge, past the toll-house, to a gate which led to the rear, and, thence made his way to the brink of the river, in which, at a distance of twenty feet from shore, his cousin was struggling, having sunk twice. So dangerous did any effort at rescue seem to those on the bridge above, that they shouted to Hugh not to go in, but without heeding their remonstrances, he plunged into the water, swam to the drowning boy, and brought him safely to shore.

## GERMANY.

### DISTURBANCES IN NORTHERN PRUSSIA—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, July 11—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that several revolts have broken out among the peasantry in Northern Prussia on account of the new laws making changes in the methods of local government. The troops had been called out, and in one conflict with the people three persons were killed. Serious trouble is expected.

### THE KING OF BAVARIA TO MEET THE EMPEROR AT MUNICH.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily *Telegraph* has a report that King Ludwig of Bavaria will meet the Emperor William at Munich shortly, when, it is to be hoped, that Bavaria will come to a better understanding with Prussia.

## SPAIN.

### A CORRESPONDENT SHOT BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlists shot a correspondent of the *New Free Press*, of Vienna, on the 30th of June, in spite of a reprieve sent by Don Carlos.

## THE TURF.

### POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK.

Pools sold in this City, on the races at Monmouth Park to-day, as follows:

JULY STAKES—THREE-QUARTER MILE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reynolds | $9 | $10 |
| P. Lorillard | 10 | 12 |
| Hall | 8 | 8 |
| Chamberlain | 10 | 10 |
| McGrath | 11 | 13 |
| Belmont | 20 | 30 |
| Morris | 9 | 12 |
| Hitchcock | 12 | 16 |

FOUR MILES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fellowcraft | $19 | $25 | $16 |
| Whisper | 29 | 45 | 24 |
| Jury | 13 | 15 | 13 |
| Shylock | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| Arizona | 23 | 51 | 25 |

ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Attila | $40 | $30 |
| Survivor | 22 | 16 |
| Artist | 22 | 18 |
| Fadladeen | 20 | 18 |
| Field | 32 | 26 |

BEATEN HORSES—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Utica | $12 | $25 |
| Kadi | 20 | 40 |
| Galway | 25 | 45 |

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10.—A heavy storm passed over here this evening, which caused a general stampede for shelter. Rain fell in torrents for over an hour, after which it cleared off beautifully.

There was great interest manifested in the pools room to-night on to-morrow's races, and the betting was spirited. The following were the pools sold:

FIRST RACE—JULY STAKES, FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McGrath's entries | Calvin<br>Chesapeake | $205 | $70 |
| Belmont's entries | Matador<br>Orphan Boy<br>Babylon | 150 | 110 |
| Hitchcock's entry | Elmo | 100 | 55 |
| Morris' entry | b. f. by Eclipse | 70 | 25 |
| Lorillard's entries | Springlet<br>Vivien | 65 | 30 |
| Chamberlin's entries | Lord Zetland<br>Tom Ochiltree | 45 | 20 |
| Reynolds' entry | Anniella | 30 | 30 |
| Hall's entry | Silvius | 15 | 25 |
| Total | | $680 | $365 |

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $225 | $125 |
| Fellowcraft | 175 | 85 |
| Whisper | 150 | 95 |
| Jury | 55 | 35 |
| Shylock | 50 | 45 |
| Total | $655 | $385 |

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages; dash of one mile and an eighth:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Attila | $200 | $325 |
| Survivor | 160 | 250 |
| Vandalite | 115 | 185 |
| B. F. Carver | 90 | 85 |
| Artist | 85 | 90 |
| Fadladeen | 80 | 85 |
| Woodbine | 75 | 100 |
| First Chance | 40 | 45 |
| Total | $845 | $1,065 |

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, for beaten horses; all ages; dash of one mile and a half:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Galway, 103 lbs. | $210 | $310 |
| Kadi, 106 lbs. | 95 | 160 |
| Utica, 103 lbs. | 20 | 35 |
| Total | $325 | $505 |

The indications to-night are that the races will have a large attendance to-morrow.

## EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.

The Troy *Times* relates the following, which may strike the reader as the effects of the imagination of the boy—or of the writer: "A lad named Cummings fell from a car at Whitehall Wednesday, and the train passed over his arm, severing it. The lad, with great presence of mind, lay still until the train had passed, and thus escaped further injury. When the lad was taken home, his arm was brought after him. It was thrown into a pail, when the poor little fellow screamed with pain. The severed limb was then placed in a box and buried in the garden. Shortly after he said that something was crawling on the inside of the hand. The limb was exhumed, when a large worm was discovered in the palm of the hand. A large jar was then obtained, and it became necessary to crowd the arm in, when the sufferer fairly went into paroxysms of pain. The limb was placed in a jar partly filled with alcohol, and then replaced in the ground. The little fellow complained that his arm and fingers were in a terribly cramped position, and that the little finger and the next one were growing together. The jar was then taken up, when the limb was found crowded and cramped as described. The boy knew nothing of the disposition of his arm.

## QUICK WORK.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You make some notice this morning of the time made in going "around the world." It may be interesting to you, as it was to us, to know that our last letter from India was mailed at Vellore, a short distance west of Madras, on May 22, came via Brindisi, and was delivered at the Post Office in this City on June 28. This is virtually thirty-six days from Madras to New-York. Add to this seven days to San Francisco, nineteen days to Yokohama, the time of our last letter from Japan, ten days more to Hong Kong, and twelve days to Madras, and one is around the world in eighty-four days of actual travel. This time has probably never yet been made by a traveler, but it is possible. Twenty-two days from Yokohama to Madras is rather slow, and will, no doubt, soon be shortened in the competition already begun.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1874. C. S.

## YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Michael Donohoe, of No. 205 West Forty-fifth street, was, early yesterday morning, robbed of his pocket-book, containing $200, by William McManus, a car-driver, of Hudson City, N. J. The thief's confederate, a man giving the name of George Brown, was seized by Donohoe and detained until an officer took him into custody. Justice Sherwood committed him for examination....Patrick Traynor, of No. 314 East Thirty-sixth street, who, on the 11th ult., shot in the leg Thomas Coyle, of No. 329 East Forty-sixth street, was held in $1,500 bail to appear for trial. Since the shooting Coyle has been in Bellevue Hospital, and was yesterday for the first time able to appear against his would-be murderer.

## ST. GABRIEL'S GRAMMER SCHOOL.

The tenth annual commencement of the St. Gabriel's Grammer School occurred yesterday evening. The exercises were numerously attended by the friends of the pupils, who listened with interest to the address, recitation, and musical selections which made up the programme. The first prize, "the O'Gorman gold medal," was awarded to John E. McDonald. Eighty other boys received testimonials. An address to the graduates by Hon. Richard O'Gorman concluded the exercises.

## THE MEANEST THIEF YET.

James J. Cooney, of No. 83 Varick street, was employed to carry a basketful of clothes to a house in Macdougal street. While on the way to his destination he was met by Henry Thomas, who offered him 15 cents to deliver a message, while the basket was left in his possession for safe keeping. The poor boy caught at the idea of making an honest fifteen cents, never thinking of the danger of parting with his basket of clothes, worth $50.

When he came back to look for the custodian of the basket, it is almost needless to say he was not to be found. Thomas was arrested later on, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

## FANNY SHOTWELL AGAIN.

Miss Fanny Shotwell, the notorious female lobbyist and adventuress, who, under various aliases, has so often appeared before the public, will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions on Monday next, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury and larceny. Mr. Roddy, who is a well-known cotton-merchant in this City, was in Europe at the time she alleges he acted as her escort from this City to Chicago, and no such bonds as those she alleges to have been stolen from her were, it is stated at the office of the company, ever issued.

# BEECHER AND HIS CHURCH.

## HE ASKS AND OBTAINS A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

### THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES MADE BY MR. THEODORE TILTON COMMENCED—SKETCHES OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the 6th of July Mr. Beecher addressed a note to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, stating that he had requested certain gentlemen, members of the church and of the society, to make a thorough and detailed examination into the "rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting his conduct," and asked them, if they approved of the selection, to add their official appointment to his personal request. The letter asking the gentlemen to serve was as follows:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In the present state of the public feeling, I owe it to my friends and the church and society over which I am Pastor, to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting my conduct, as compromised by the late publication made by Mr. Tilton.

I have thought that both the church and society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this letter as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely:

*From the Church*—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland.

*From the Society*—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White.

I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee, or to the church, such action as may then seem to you right and wise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Examining Committee, recognizing the representative character of the men thus appointed, unanimously indorsed the action of the Pastor, and formally authorized the gentlemen named to act as a committee on its behalf, and report the result of their inquiry for its information and further action.

It was recently suggested that the charges against Mr. Beecher should be referred for examination to several distinguished men in different parts of the country. But Mr. Beecher seems to have thought that the matter might more appropriately be referred to members of his own church and society. This, moreover, is in accordance with the principles and the genius of Congregationalism, which impose upon every church the duty of settling its own difficulties without needlessly troubling others. Mr. Tilton's publication, it will be remembered, was made on Thursday, June 25. Mr. Beecher, coming to town Friday, conducted his usual prayer-meeting, and on Saturday, the 27th, wrote the above letter, asking his church to investigate the matter. The committee has commenced its work, and will prosecute it to the earliest possible completion.

The following are brief sketches of the members of the Investigating Committee for Plymouth Church:

Henry W. Sage is a deacon of the church and a Trustee of the society. As a business man and a citizen he is widely known. His liberality is known by his acts, he having given $10,000 to found the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching" in Yale College; $300,000 to found the "Sage College for Women" in Cornell University, and $40,000 toward the building of a church in Ithaca, N. Y., his former home.

Augustus Storrs, of the commission house of Storrs Brothers, is a man known and respected in Brooklyn and in business circles in New-York. He is a member of the Plymouth Church Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the society.

Henry M. Cleveland has been a member of Plymouth Church some fourteen years, and is a member of the Examining Committee.

Horace B. Claflin, one of the Trustees of the Society, (and with the exception of its President, Jas. Freeland, the oldest member of that board—in service, not in years,) has always been known as one of the foremost men in the affairs of the society.

John Winslow is the District Attorney for Kings County, appointed by Gov. Dix, and is a member of the law firm of Winslow & Van Cott, in Brooklyn. His partner, Judge Van Cott, is a leading member of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. R. S. Storrs,) and was on the special committee calling the late Congregational Council.

S. V. White, the Church Treasurer, is prominently active in all the Plymouth Church and Sabbath-school work. He is a well-known banker and broker in New-York.

## GOV. DINGLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, has accepted with grateful acknowledgments his Republican nomination for re-election, and says: "So long as I may continue in this position it will be my aim, to the extent of my constitutional powers, to administer the affairs of the State with prudence and integrity, and fidelity to those principles which have so long made this State a home of justice and equal rights; with a constant recognition of the importance of intellectual and moral culture as a basis of free institutions; with a firm faith in the wisdom of bending our energies to such a development of our magnificent maritime, manufacturing, and other natural resources as will give a new impetus to the great agricultural interests which underlie true national prosperity; and with the single purpose of promoting, so far as possible, the highest moral and material welfare of our beloved State."

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Topp, of Toronto, is at Barnum's Hotel.

James Warrack, British Vice-Consul at Chicago, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mayor D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, Luther L. Holden, of the Boston *Journal*, and P. B. Cogswell, of the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George Alfred Townsend, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Solicitor E. C. Banfield is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, is at the Everett House.

J. B. Dalla Costa, Minister of Venezuela at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Admiral David D. Porter and family, Washington, Hon. H. L. Swords, of New-Orleans, and Walker Blaine, of Maine, are at the Hoffman House.

Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., of British Columbia, Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, Senator T. M. Norwood, and Ex-Senator Joshua Hill, of Georgia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

## CLERICAL INDORSEMENT.

Rev. Drs. Prime, Tyng, Cuyler, Holdich, Deems, Scott, and Rogers have indorsed, from personal experience, the tooth-extracting operations, with gas, of the Colton Dental Association in the Cooper Institute—and we may add the name of Peter Cooper.—*Mail.*

TREAT PROMPTLY—CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL OBTAIN SPEEDY RELIEF, AND PROMOTE A CERTAIN CURE.—*Advertisement.*

One of the happiest hits ever made in perfumery is "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." Try "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR." It is not a hair coloring, but a pure, wholesome, and cooling dressing.—*Advertisement.*

**Nor Greasy or Sticky,**
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

**It is a Crime**

To exhaust still further the vitality of an already feeble invalid with sharp evacuants and other strength-destroying medicines. No case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous weakness, or periodic fever was ever cured in that way. What the debilitated sufferer needs is a remedy in which the properties of an invigorant, a stimulant, a mild aperient, a sedative, and a blood depurent are combined, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only preparation before the world in which these essential sanitary elements are united in the proportions necessary to overcome disease without prostrating the patient. This agreeable and potent vegetable elixir is in the truest sense of the word a restorative, for it restores the strength of the body, re-establishes functional regularity, enriches the degenerated blood, and clears the clouded brain.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is** splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the** HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

**Not to Eat With**

merely were teeth given us. Providence intended them to add to personal comeliness, and they will do so if we brush them with SOZODONT, and thereby keep them white and sound.

**Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California** Water, the new toilet luxury.

## MARRIED.

NILES—RICHARDS.—At Chambersburg, Penn., on July 7, by Rev. J. Agnew Crawford, MARSTON NILES to MARY GREGG, daughter of the late Dr. J. Custis Richards, of Chambersburg.

VANDERPOOL—DAVIS.—At Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., WYNANT VANDERPOOL, of Newark, N. J., and Miss ALICE WAYLAND DAVIS, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester.

## DIED.

BROWNELL.—On Thursday night, SYLVIA BOOTH, daughter of Silas B. and Sarah S. Brownell, aged 1 year and 16 days.

Funeral services at No. 132 West 53d st., Saturday, at 12:30.

FARRINGTON.—At his residence in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., GEO. P. FARRINGTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house in said village, on Sunday, July 12, at 2 P. M.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 10, at Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETSON, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 12:40.

HANEMANN.—MATHILDE LOUISE HANEMANN, in the 24th year of her age, on the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Livingston place, New-York, at 9:15 o'clock A. M. Monday morning, the 13th July, or at 10 o'clock A. M. from the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, 23d st., near 6th av.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MONILAWS.—July 9, at her residence, No. 67 Poplar st., Brooklyn, Mrs. JANE MONILAWS, in the 83d year of her age, sister of the late Robert and Joseph Petit.

Funeral on Sunday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

NICOLL.—At Flushing, Long Island, on the 9th inst., PHEBE DISBROW, wife of Wm. G. Nicoll, eldest daughter of Thomas L. and Susan W. Disbrow.

Funeral from the Methodist Church at New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, July 11, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages at New-Rochelle.

ROBINSON.—At Flushing, Long Island, Friday, the 10th inst., JOHN ROBINSON, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RYERSON.—On Friday, July 10, 1874, MARIANA, widow of Martin J. Ryerson, and daughter of the late William H. Falls, of New-York City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Spruce st., Newark, N. J., Monday, July 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Pompton, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Chestnut Street Depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries.

WELLINGTON.—At Medford, Mass., on 9th inst., LUTHER B. WELLINGTON, junior member of the firm of Wellington, Kidder & Co., aged 34 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Wellington, Mass., Saturday, 11th inst.

WILLARD.—At Ontonagan, Mich., July 5, WILLIAM WILLARD, in the 50th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Saybrook, Conn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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THE TIMES of to-morrow, in addition to the usual story, will contain, among other articles expressly prepared for its columns:

THE HISTORY OF A SHOP.—Some peculiarities of small store-keeping in the City.

A TRAGIC DRAMA.—The Marchioness de Gange and her brothers-in-law.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BETHESDA NATURE'S SPECIFIC!—IT would cost thousands to advertise all the cures of this great Mineral Spring Water; therefore, only those considered beyond all hope, by the most eminent physicians, can be given. This is the most extraordinary cure of DROPSY and LIVER DISEASE on record:

GENEVA, Ohio, April 23, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Thinking perhaps you would be interested in hearing my case, I thought I would write you. I have been troubled with abdominal dropsy (ascites) for nearly nine years, which was produced by an obstruction of the portal circulation, the fourth lobe of my liver having become hurt. For about seven years I carried nearly two pailsful of water in my abdomen, until, two years ago last December, I had to resort to tapping, and since that time I have been tapped fifty-four times. One thousand five hundred pounds of water have been taken from me. During the nine years of my afflictions I have spent a fortune traveling and consulting the best physicians between Chicago and New-York, taking all the alteratives and diuretics known to the profession, until, last January, a friend advised me to try Bethesda as a dernier resort. I accordingly have been drinking, with the following results, and here I can give you a better idea of what I want to say by sending you a duplicate of an article in the Geneva *Times* of last February, with my additional tapping and amounts of water drawn:

As you see, the water diminished as soon as I began the use of Bethesda. I want to say further, that as the dropsy began to diminish, my liver enlarged, which opened the portal veins and caused the dropsy to diminish, and it (the liver) increased to such a size that it filled nearly the cavity formerly occupied by the water, and while at this point let me say that in my case I have found a new feature in Bethesda that I have not seen noticed in any of your circulars, and that is, it is a resolvent, for my liver is certainly growing less every day, and becoming softer.

I would by all means advise all who are troubled with tumors, abscesses, &c., before ruining their stomachs by taking such powerful alkalies as are usually given in such cases, to try Bethesda. But I am trying your patience, and would like to add that if you have any doubt in reference to the above statement I will refer you to any of the physicians of this place, or to the Presidents or Cashiers of our banks, or, lastly, but not least, to any of the preachers of the Gospel of any of the societies here. I am, respectfully yours,

THOS. L. BANE.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Bane has informed us that the water drawn from him varied in color from a light to a dark straw, and was found by chemical tests to consist of albumen to the extent of two-thirds to any given quantity. Acid coagulated it to the consistency and appearance of the white of an egg when in contact with boiling water. His case has hardly a parallel in the whole range of medical history.—*Ed. Times.*

Patients are received and full information given at No. 200 Broadway, New-York, by

A. H. HEATH, M. D.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS'
SUMMER BOOK-LIST.

BY J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

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CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, Editor.

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We take leave of this pretty, graceful, and original book with a [illegible] a novel, that [illegible] * * * The [illegible] freshness and [illegible] very delightful [illegible] tions of this [illegible]

The author is evidently a [illegible] genuine offspring [illegible] * * * It [illegible] ordered plot [illegible] amusement [illegible] find in it, we [illegible] *Saturday Review.*

Beyond most [illegible] charm of novelty [illegible] Not merely [illegible] work of art.—*London Examiner.*

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## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, July 10, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 110 West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $21,000, to Michael J. Maloney. The same firm also sold, at an executor's sale, to close the estate of James Ruthven, deceased, the premises No. 92 Fulton street, south side, between Gold and William streets, embracing a lot 25.10 by 79.10, (rear line 29 feet,) with a five-story and basement brick building upon the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick building in rear, for $34,900, to John P. Adams. The following Brooklyn property, belonging to the same estate, was also sold: One two-story and attic frame house, 37 by 40, (front,) one two-story brick stable, 28 by 28, (rear,) and plot, 50 by 100, Nos. 108 and 110 Pacific street, south-west corner of Henry street, sold for $8,900, to Thomas R. White; one three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 45, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 112 Pacific street, adjoining above, sold for $8,250, to F. J. Visscher; and one similar house and lot, No. 114 Pacific street, adjoining, sold for $9,800, to Samuel Love. The legal sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of three lots on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventieth street, was adjourned to Aug. 8. Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to the 24th inst.; and Hugh N. Camp adjourned indefinitely, the sale of the leasehold premises No. 26 West Forty-ninth street. No further business was transacted.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Poncher, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front French flat house, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street. Also in Brooklyn, at Court-house, at 12 M., similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth street, Williamsburg, 122 feet from North Third street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue.

### EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JULY 10.

NEW-YORK.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 110 West 28th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9 | $21,000 |
| 1 five-story and basement brick building, (front,) 1 three-story and basement brick building, (rear,) and lot No. 92 Fulton st., s. s., between Gold and William sts., part 25.10x79.10, (rear line 29 ft.) | 34,900 |

BROOKLYN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 two-story and attic frame-house, (front,) 1 two-story brick stable, (rear,) and plot Nos. 108 and 110 Pacific st., s. w. corner of Henry st., plot, 50x100; house, 37x40; stable, 28x28 | $8,900 |
| 1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 112 Pacific st., adjoining above, lot 25x100 | 8,250 |
| 1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 114 Pacific st., adjoining above, lot same size | 9,800 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Thursday, July 9.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Catharine st., n. w. s., e. ½ lot, 287 East Tremont, 44x112 | $200 |
| Same property | 200 |
| 15th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x78.3 | 25,000 |
| 15th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x78.3 | 35,000 |
| 35th st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 12.6x98.9 | 9,850 |
| 96th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x100.11; 97th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x100.11 | 40,000 |
| 119th st., n. s., 283 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10 | 18,750 |
| Opdyke av., n. s., 244.7 ft. e. of 1st st., 75x149.4, Woodlawn Heights | 1,050 |
| 9th av., n. w. corner 44th st., 20.1x65; 44th st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x40.11 | 34,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowery, No. 357, basement, 3 years, per year | $1,200 |
| Broome st., No. 1, 8 years, per year | 1,400 |
| Pearl st., Nos. 414 and 416; New Chambers st., No. 44; 5 years, per year | 1,700 |
| 35th st., No. 50 West, 6 10-12 years, per year | 3,000 |
| Madison av., No. 31, 19½ months, per year | 6,300 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT** house on the north side of 22d st., just east of Broadway, the residence of a gentleman soon to leave for Europe. This house is one of the most desirable in the City, being thirty-four feet wide, (called a three-quarter; that is to say, nearly three-quarters of fifty feet;) this house can be bought at a bargain, with or without the costly furniture, mostly European, Japanese, &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE**, No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession immediately; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE.—$22,500 FOR A THREE-STORY HIGH-**stoop brown-stone house, all the improvements, with the furniture nearly new, or without the furniture in proportion; near the Park, in a good, growing neighborhood. Address A. B., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

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Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
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No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

**FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT**; large first-class house; all the modern improvements; convenient out-buildings; five acres of land; fifty minutes from the City, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; terms reasonable; possession given at short notice. For photographic view and full particulars, inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

**AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM AT PRINCE-**TON.—145 acres; large mansion, twenty-two rooms; steam heater, all conveniences; ample barns, stables, graneries; farmer's cottage; fine shade, abundance fruit; price low. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS**, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

**A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-**Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

**FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., NORTHERN** Railroad, cottage, eight rooms; over three lots; price $3,500. J. D. PROBST, No. 24 Broad st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT JERE. JOHN-**SON'S EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, July 16, 1874,
220 VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND,
situated on
PRESIDENT STREET BOULEVARD,
CARROLL AND CROWN STS.,
BROOKLYN;
EAST NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND TROY AVS.,
FLATBUSH.

The above lots are handsomely located, commanding a fine view, surrounded by improvements of all kinds, and within thirty minutes of the City Hall by six lines of horse-cars. It is near Prospect Park and Sackett Street Park Way, (the Flatbush lots are only four blocks from the park,) and a branch of the New Rapid Transit Line will run in front of this property.

All parties having money to invest will find this a rare opportunity, where the value is sure to double in a short space of time. Attend this sale, as the entire property is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. For maps and further particulars apply to J. G. DAVISON, Trustee, Room No. 12 No. 202 Broadway, New-York; DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, and at the sales-room, Brooklyn.

**GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALE.**

RIGHT REV. M. A CORRIGAN,
BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY, HAS DIRECTED
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
TO SELL AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THE PREMISES, AT

### SECAUCUS, N. J.,

### Wednesday, July 15, 1874,

1,400 NICE BUILDING LOTS.

Proceeds to be applied toward building a Reformatory School for Boys. Purchasers will get their deeds direct from the Bishop.

IT IS WORTH THE PRICE OF A LOT TO OWN HIS SIGNATURE.

FREE EXCURSION AND BANQUET. HARRISON'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Terms, $10 monthly payments; seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Excursion cards of JOHN HALLIARD, Esq., No. 9 Exchange place, Jersey City; WEEKS & CRISSEY, No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken, or JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**AT NYACK—LARGE HANDSOME COTTAGE**, well shaded, to let very low; season or year; possession; beautiful views; boat or cars; also elegant country seat, furnished or unfurnished. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN** the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE** between Lexington and 7th avs., and 34th and 55th sts.; price not above $35,000. Send description to E. S., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post Office.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
GUARANTEED BY THE UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,

Paying Seven per Cent. interest, January and July, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce. Only $13,500 issued per mile. The Utica and Black River Railroad pays its stockholders not only Six per Cent. on its stock, but carries a balance to its surplus fund. We confidently recommend these bonds for investment as a No. 1 Home Security.

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### BONDS WANTED.

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California 7s. Connecticut 6s.
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Maine 6s. New-Hampshire 6s.
New-Jersey 6s. New-York 5s, 6s, and 7s.
Ohio 6s. Rhode Island 6s.

RAILROAD.

Burlington, Cedar Falls and Minnesota.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon.
New-York and Oswego Midland.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic.
Portland and Ogdensburg.
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Central Railroad of Iowa 1st.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes 1st.
Connecticut Western 1st.
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati 1st.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western 1st and 2d.
New-Jersey Midland 1st and 2d.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic 1st.
Rondout and Oswego.
Mississippi Central Consolidated.

-H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE** METROPOLIS on the morning of SATURDAY, June 20, 1874.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $2,199,126 11 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,956 17 |
| Due from banks | | 145,611 18 |
| Due from Directors of the bank | $144,400 | |
| Due from brokers | 285,000 | |
| Bank fixtures | | 18,000 00 |
| Cash items and exchanges | | 135,537 99 |
| Expense account | | 16,823 22 |
| United States stocks | | 5,000 00 |
| Total | | $2,522,054 67 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Profits | 74,694 31 |
| Due depositors on demand | 1,653,530 60 |
| Due to banks | 293,829 76 |
| Total | $2,522,054 67 |

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss: Robert Schell, President, and Theodore Rogers, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

ROB. SCHELL, President.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of July, 1874.

SPENCER C. DOTY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

### ANDREW STUART & CO.,

### BANKERS,

**No. 34 Pine st., New-York.**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

### *FIRST-CLASS WESTERN*

### CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

### GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

### CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act Authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

**TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION** bondholders of the SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY: The undersigned announce that a decree of foreclosure directing a sale of the road has been granted by the United States District Court. Bondholders who have signed the agreement of Dec. 4, 1873, are notified to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons, together with an assessment of $5 50 per bond, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next, for which negotiable receipts will be issued. Either of the undersigned will send explanatory circulars to parties requesting it, who have not yet signed the agreement: CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.; GEORGE P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.; JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York; H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York, Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

New-York, June 15, 1874.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

**CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN** per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

**$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SE-**cured by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

## FINANCIAL.

### CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

FIVE PER CENT.

### Gold Coupon Bonds,

### WATER LOAN,

Due in 1,900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer | $112,481,400 |
| Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer | 3,900,000 |

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

### BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

**No. 52 Wall st., New-York.**

No. 28 State st., Boston.

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

### Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

### 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

### ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**holders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

**TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.** —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

For sale by VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

### NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up and subscribed capital | $10,000,000 |
| Gross fire reserve surplus | 3,700,000 |
| Life assets and annuities | 13,300,000 |
| Total | $27,000,000 |

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

**SEALED OFFERS FOR THE SALE OF THE** Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, amounting to $50,000, will be received at the office of J. W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad st., and opened on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, JOS SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND** sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DRY GOODS.

### GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

**NO. 371 BROADWAY FOR CHEAP GOODS.—** Fine under-shirts, 37½ cents; worsted coatings, $2; tailor's goods; ladies' dress lawns, 9½ cents.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING IN THIS** City desiring to introduce a special line of goods, wishes to arrange with a traveler having a trade already established with retail grocers within fifty or 100 miles of New-York. It would not at all interfere with the duty of a traveler now representing wholesale grocers, and to a man of character a desirable arrangement can be offered. Address F. & Co., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating address and present relations, and an interview will be arranged.

**$20.000 CAPITAL, WITH AN ACTIVE** partner wanted, in an established, permanent, and paying business. Address with real name R., Box No. 157 *Times* Office. The utmost confidence will be observed and expected.

**WANTED—(BY A RELIABLE MAN) A BUILDING** loan of $75,000 on houses in a good neighborhood. Address LOAN, Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

## METALS.

### PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

**THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.**
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE** COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6mS*

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTION AND MORTGAGE SALE OF** DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FIXTURES, &c.

JOHN H. WILSON & CO. will sell at public auction on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M., on the premises, contents of first-class drug store, No. 654 8th av., consisting of drugs, chemicals, tinctures, extracts, syrups, patent medicines, perfumery, oils, brushes, combs, and druggists' sundries; elegant Gothic soda-fountain, counters, show-cases, prescription desk, shelving stools, stock bottles and jars, gas fixtures, &c. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, City Marshal, and H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 133 Nassau st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST—CERTIFICATES NOS. 276 AND 412 FOR 180** and 8 shares respectively of the stock of the American Nickel Plating Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person returning the same to W. E. CONNOR, No. 52 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

### FIREMEN'S FUND

### INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 167 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, . . . . | $150,000 00 |
| Surplus, . . . . | 89,639 42 |
| Assets, . . . . | $239,639 42 |

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

### LONG ISLAND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

### CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

**Ten per Cent.**

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| SURPLUS, July 1, 1874 | 200,448 48 |
| Assets | $400,448 48 |

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

### *Globe Fire Insurance Co.,*

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874 | 400,018 11 |

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

**AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors, held this day, a Cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

E. B. CHILD, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

**EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF** Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

**DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO** and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

**LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,**

No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

**AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND** a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

**THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED** a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

**THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY** has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1874.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-**clared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS** been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

**A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** is now payable at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL** be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

*TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND*

OFFICE OF THE

### GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of this company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE
*MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'*
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY,
Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

### TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 275 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
PAYABLE JULY 20.

This institution, which contains among its Trustees leading citizens of the West Side, is managed UPON STRICTLY ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES, and is one of the safest banks for the deposits of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Its business has increased fourfold during the past twelve months. Money deposited or drawn at any time. Accounts opened for any amount, and drawn against by check when desired. The only bank up-town open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. All moneys deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts sold on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

### BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

*Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.*

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

**MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-seventh Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of July.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK**

Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,**

No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st.,
NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

**GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.**

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

### PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

**NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,**

Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 20, 1874.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July, will draw INTEREST from July 1.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,**

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV.,** corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST.** and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE**, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

**CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,**

MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST,

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICES at 10:30 in the morning.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

**FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH**
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
At 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

**ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES COMMENC-**ing Sunday, July 12. Meeting for young men Sunday at 6 P. M. Service of song with cornet and organ evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of the Association at Newark, N. J. Young Men's meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

**ASSOCIATION HALL.**
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.
MONDAY, July 13, 8 P. M.

Miss M. B. Moore, reader; Miss Lizzie C. Forster, contralto; Mr. Robt. Elder, organist, and the Symphonia Quartet.

The receptions will be continued through the Summer. Admission by programme in July and August.

**A MISSIONARY WANTED—WHO WILL CAN-**vass and secure additions to congregation and Sabbath-school, and one who can lead in singing; salary low and increased according to results. Address or call on T. JOHNSON, Room No. 35 Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

**ABBOTT—REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASH-**ington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley at 7:45 P. M. Communion at 10:30 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

**ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** —Preaching in the morning; communion service at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.

**AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.** —James M. Peebles, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Travels in the East." Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

**A CONFERENCE OF THE FIRST METROPOL-**itan Church and Congregation, Spiritualists, and other faiths of the Commonwealth of Humanity, Sunday, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews at 10:30 A. M. Sociable and Spiritual Circle Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M., at DeGarmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st.

**BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,**
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. Wm. H Thomas, Pastor,
Will preach
Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

**BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—** There will be service in this Church each Sabbath in July at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, Me.

**BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER** Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davis, Pastor, will preach Sabbath, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers are always welcome.

**CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** West 56th st., near Broadway.—Services, Sabbath, July 12, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. D. Wilson. No evening service. This church will be open for morning service during July and August. All are cordially invited.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAD-**ison av. and 42d st.—10:30 A. M., service and sermon; 5 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at both services. This church will be open on every Sunday during the Summer.

**CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,** Madison av., corner 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs. Service and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. The daily service will be omitted during the month of July.

**CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF** Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

**CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BE-**tween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, evening 7:45. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

**CAMP-MEETING.—FIRST CAMP-MEETING AT** Sea Cliff opens in the Great Tabernacle, July 23. Three steam-boat round trips between New-York and Sea Cliff daily. (Sunday excepted;) also, several trains daily by Long Island Railroad.

**COME TO MOUNT ZION!—BISHOP SNOW** will preach the Word of Prophecy, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"All the Children of God to be Gathered in One Church Before Christ Comes."

**CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 57TH ST., NEAR** 8th av. Prof. O. Cone will preach Sunday morning at 10:45.

**COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND** 48th st.—Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 8 o'clock.

**DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBY-**terian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., through the month of July, Sabbath mornings at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Howard Kingsbury.

**ELDER A. A. PHELPS, EDITOR BIBLE BAN-**ner, preaches in new College Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 P. M.

**EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE,** Calvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts. —Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45, by Rev. E. Borel. All are welcome.

**FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, LAIGHT** street.—A prayer and conference meeting will be held in the lecture room on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and Prof. Norman Fox, of St. Louis, will preach in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2 o'clock. All are welcome.

**FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV.** J. W. Barnhart, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mrs. Dr. Kent Mason will deliver an address at the Temperance Meeting at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

**FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH** st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

**FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH** st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 12th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon 10:30 A. M.

**FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST** 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will occupy the pulpit Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH** av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

**JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN** Church.—Rev. W. A. Eadie, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

**LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH,** corner 52d st.—Preaching Sabbath morning by Rev. John Parker, and evening by Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Washington Square Church. Seats free. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

**MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** corner of 24th st.—Rev. Cyrus Dickens, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 12th inst., service commencing at 10:30. No afternoon service.

**NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING** at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D Murphy; also at No. 278 Water st., by Rev. Henry H. Northrup, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Christian Man."

**NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-**ner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects—Morning, "Put Ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." Evening, "Christianity is Victory Over Sin."

**OPEN ALL SUMMER.—THE CHURCH OF THE** STRANGERS, Mercer st., near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems to preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats always free and Committee of Hospitality in attendance.

**OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-**tween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

**REV. MR. KENDRICK, CHAPLAIN FORTY-**seventh Regiment, N. G., will preach in Smith's new Hall, corner 4th and South 8th sts., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.) Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, on "Domestic Troubles;" 7:45 P. M., theme, "Truth and Falsehood Contrasted." Seats free. Children's and parents' service, 3 P. M. Prof. Tier, Chorister.

**REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, MADISON AVE-**nue Baptist Church, corner 31st st.—Rev. J. W. Henry, formerly of the Society Islands, who is soon to return, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; the Pastor at 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

**REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 7TH ST.** M. E. Church, will preach Sabbath morning and evening. Morning Subject—"The Power of Christ's Resurrection." Evening—"The Rock that is higher than I."

**REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF** Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. This church will be open during the month of July.

**REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR,** preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for morning, "Shadows of Business Life."

**REV. HENRY GORDON WILL PREACH IN** One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street United Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, at 10:30 morning, 7:30 evening.

**REV. H. J. EDDY, D. D., WILL PREACH** in the Central Baptist Church, south side of 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

**REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN 17TH** st. M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

**ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH** av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday and Friday, services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND** 22d st.—Rev. Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

**SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH ST.—** Rev. Dr. Osborn, Pastor, exchanges in the morning, July 12, with Rev. D. B. Jutton, of Sixteenth Street Church. He will occupy his own pulpit in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

**TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,**
2d av. and 10th st.
REV. TIMOTHY HARLEY,
of Savannah, Ga., will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Looking at Things Not Seen." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"The Lost Piece of Silver." All are cordially invited.

**THE CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE HAVING** met the requirements of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the matter of supports and repairs, will be thrown open for Divine worship on Sunday the 12th inst., on which occasion the Rector, Rev. Frederick Sill, will preach his fifteenth annual discourse. Sittings free with usual offertory.

**TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,** near 9th av.—Preaching on Sabbath, July 12, by the Pastor, Rev. G. Lodge, at 7:45 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

**UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** —Rev. Dr. McLain is expected to preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

**WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D ST., BE-**tween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Geo. D. Mathews, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at the usual hours, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., to which all are cordially invited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE** NEW-YORK TIMES
**At the Times Up-Town Office,**
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
**And the Times West-Side Office.**
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS,** at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

**COMPANION.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG** lady, who has traveled, and is acquainted with all the cities of Germany, as traveling companion; speaks and writes an excellent German and a little English. Call at No. 276 East Houston st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A** German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-**ant woman as chamber-maid; no objection to traveling. Address all the week, E. C., care Mrs. Armstong, No. 1,980 3d av., between 108th and 109th sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A** respectable young girl, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 31st st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN** English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A** colored woman; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; is very civil; obliging disposition; has satisfactory recommendations; is ready for a place in City or country—any distance. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A** very respectable girl, who is a good worker; can do first-class family cooking, and is willing to do washing and ironing; is neat, quick, and obliging, and has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts. up stairs, Jaoquin's Bureau.

**COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS; ONE AS** an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker, and also understands milking, butter-making, &c.; have good references; country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—** By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; five years' references; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUN-**dress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-**class cook; is a good baker; understands boneing and larding, all kinds creams and jellies; good City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 24th st., near 6th av.

**HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED** housekeeper, or as family seamstress; best of references. Call or address No. 217 East 72d st.

**HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, NEAT, TIDY,** intelligent young girl; does ordinary family cooking; is a very excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country in a good home; will be recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN** do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN** Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent and has good City references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED** young woman to take in washing at home or go out by the day. Call at No. 107 West 52d st.

**NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR HOUSE-**work.—By a German girl; speaks good English and German; is a first-class nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; wages low; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; NEAT,** obliging, and good-tempered, as nurse or chamber-maid that will be permanent; has best private City reference, and would prefer the country, any part. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROT-**estant girl; or chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 314 East 25th st.

MALES.

**A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXTEEN** years; is very anxious to get a place to learn a trade; printer's preferred. Call or address H. L. Emmett, No. 1,062 3d av.

**BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A** native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverley place.

**COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO** perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom, and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address W. D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE PROTEST-**ant man; is a good, careful driver and first-class groom; has first-class City reference from his present employer. Can be seen, or address No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN** of long experience, as coachman, groom, or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-**spectable man in City or country; willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address J., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

**DRIVER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE,** industrious man and wife, the man as driver, farm-hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent help; highly recommended and wages moderate. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

**GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY** landed, who understands all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, greenhouse, grapery, budding, pruning, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**SEXTON'S POSITION WANTED—BY A MAN** of experience; is at present holding the office; best of reference. Address Church, Box No. 98, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**WAITER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, EFFICIENT** French-Swiss waiter, who has been five years in the country, and who has changed but two or three times; has excellent City reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

**WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-**sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN THE** office of a dry goods commission house; must be intelligent, quick at figures and write a good hand; salary $10 per week. Address, with reference and stating experience, Post Office Box No. 5,071.

**WANTED.—A YOUTH OR A MAN TO DO SOME** law-writing for a few weeks; pay, $8 per week. Address No. 45 Bond st., New-York.

## MUSICAL.

### 200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

**A. BRACTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE** pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

**THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST** offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

## SHIPPING.

### AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool. The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

OHIO....July 16 | *ABBOTSFORD....Aug. 6
KENILWORTH....July 23 | PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13
INDIANA....July 30 | ILLINOIS....Aug. 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

### RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND....July 13 | COLINA....July 25
CYBELE....July 18 | SWITZERLAND....Aug. 18

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND....July 13 | SWITZERLAND....July 25
VADERLAND....Aug. 6 | COLINA....Aug. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin....$90 | Second cabin....$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
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### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
*REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; Steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Cambria, Wednesday, July 8 | *Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
Scotia, Wed'day, July 15 | China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18 | Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
Cuba, Wednesday, July 22 | *Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA....Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Aug. 5

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

### THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD....Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not one such in the *French* line.

STEAMER WASHINGTON FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 11, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

## ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Sat'day...July 11 | Victoria, Saturday..July 25
[illegible], Wed'day...July 15 | India, Wednesday..July 29
[illegible], Saturday...July 18 | Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day..July 22 | Australia, Wed'day..Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Apply for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M.
Greece.July 18, 9:30 A. M. | Italy....Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON....Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$120
Second cabin....60
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....July 30

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

# PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, July 11. Freight and way passengers only.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA....July 11
ALASKA....July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong...June 24 | From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong...July 8 | From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong...July 22 | From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 11.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL....July 17
ATLAS....Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA....July 9
ANDES....July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 11th...3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M. |
| Sunday, 12th....7:15 A. M. | Saturday, 11th...7:00 P. M. |
| Sunday, 12th....7:00 P. M. | Sunday, 12th....8:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M. | Monday, 13th....6:45 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 14th...3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 14th...6:45 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 15th 4:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 15th 7:00 A. M. |

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 9th.....6:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M. | Friday, 10th......3:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 11th..3:00 P. M. | Monday, 13th......3:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 14th.....3:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 15th.3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 15th.3:30 P. M. |
| Thursday, 16th..8:00 A. M. | Thursday 16th.....4:00 P. M. |

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

## STEAM-BOATS.

# FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. | Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent, O. C. S. B. Company.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

## RAILROADS.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.

Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

IRVING HOUSE,
(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK LANDING, between Whitestone and Sand's Point.—By steam-boat Seawanhaka, from Peck slip daily at 4 o'clock. Address or call as above, or T. VAN COTT, No. 554 Broadway.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG Island, is now open for the season.

I. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT REDDING, CONN.

Good board for a family of six or eight persons; pleasant location, fine scenery. Address

S. B., Redding Ridge, Conn.

SEA-SHORE BOARD, AT REASONABLE rates, can be had at a farm-house within five minutes of the railroad depot; bathing, fishing, and sailing unsurpassed. Apply to J. WOODLEY, Southampton, Long Island.

A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO COUPLES, can be accommodated at a first-class private boarding-house in Montclair, N. J.; one hour by rail, fifteen minutes' walk from depot; healthy location. Inquire for Miss KNAUFFT.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN the beautiful village of Milford, Pike County, Penn.; four rooms suitable for family; references exchanged. Address B. B., Post-box No. 177, Milford, Pike County, Penn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson: grounds large, well shaded, fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, Bank of the Republic.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY-situated farm-house, a short distance from the ocean; fishing, gunning, &c.; healthy location; terms reasonable. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, L. I.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT THE ELM FARM-house; good board and pleasant rooms can be obtained. For particulars, address WALLACE DYER, Greenville, Greene County, N. Y.

## BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL family for the month of August. A farm-house on high ground, where there is plenty of pure milk and fresh eggs for the boarders, preferred. Address T. B. A., Box No. 1,226 New-York Post Office.

## EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.
JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.; foot of 24th st. 9:20 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2.

CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC of the Orangemen of New-York and Brooklyn.—The first-class steamer Wm. Cook and barges will leave on the morning of the 13th inst. for Iona Isle, on the Hudson: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M.; 24th st., North River, 8 A. M.; 125th st., North River, 9 A. M., sharp. Tickets admitting gent and lady, $1. Extra ladies' tickets, 50 cents each.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market st., New-York, at 2:45 P. M. for Norwalk, on SATURDAY, July 11, returning to the City about 10 o'clock, giving excursionists a fine cool sail and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15; returning to the City about 6 P. M.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eaglewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD HAIGHT will sign in liquidation. (Signed,)

EDWARD HAIGHT,
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR.
WM. M. BURGOYNE.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN Sheets, Lap Dusters, Summer Woolen Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Halters, &c.—My harnesses are hand-made, and of the best material, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

A SHETLAND PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—Pony warranted sound and kind in all harness; thirty-nine inches high; six years old; can be used by the most timid child; also wagon, harness, and saddles. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, Kingsbridge, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 noon, one Bay Horse with four black feet.

H. P. CURLY, Pound Master.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,

Will have suites and single rooms to offer at Summer prices until Sept. 1, with or without private table. Has in one of her four houses, one large suite to offer for the year, and single rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own magnificent house, elegantly furnished, would accommodate single gentlemen with or without board; terms moderate; references required. No. 201 2d av.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, ADULTS, CAN find elegant rooms, generous board, river views, large grounds, &c., by addressing Lock Box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

## INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature. The KINDERGARTEN will be continued by Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, who will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1. A carriage will be sent for pupils at a distance. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL of the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.

V. DABNEY.

MISS HINSDALE
CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,
Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY OPENS Sept. 9, 1874. A new gymnasium. $400 per annum.

COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE ENSUING YEAR OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

## TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED teacher, competent to teach the highest French classes, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Special care to conversation. Address MADAME, No. 343 West 31st st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited. RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING.
THE BANKRUPT LAW

IN FULL. All the amendments made since 1867, (including the act of June 22, 1874,) are blended in and carefully noted. Published in a neat, thick octavo pamphlet. Price 75 cents. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO.,
Law Publishers, No. 66 Nassau st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM,
East Side Boulevard, 68th and 69th sts.

SUNDAY, July 12, 1874,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
BY
DOWNINGS' NINTH REGIMENT BAND,

An excellent programme with solos by the principal artists of the band.

Mr. B. C. BENT, Solo Cornet.
Mr. DE CARLO, Solo Piccolo.
Mr. JASPER, Solo Oboe.
Mr. MORELLI, Solo Clarinet.
Mr. NEITZ, Solo Bassoon.
Mr. DILLER, Solo Euphonium.

Concert commencing at 3 P. M.
Admission 25 Cents, ladies free.
SUNDAY, July 19, 1874.

GRAND CONCERT and INAUGURATION of JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM—Six Hundred Singers and an Orchestra of One Hundred Musicians under CARL BERGMAN and D. L. DOWNING.

THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
at the
SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.,
SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, at 4 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.

The SCHUETZEN PARK can be conveniently reached by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad from Chambers Street Ferry at 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; from Twenty-third Street Ferry at 1:15 and 2:45 P. M. Fare, 15 cents.

Union Hill extra horse-cars leave every ten minutes from the ferry at Hoboken.

SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSION
BY PROF. W. H. DONALDSON
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
IN ADDITION
TO THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DRAMA OF IVANHOE.
With its new Scenery, Dresses, &c.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13,
FAUSTUS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

## THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

## MEETINGS.

ORANGEMEN.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ARE hereby requested to assemble at hall, No. 453 4th av., New-York, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8:30 A. M. sharp, for the purpose of celebrating our annual anniversary by attending divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. By order of the Committee.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, }
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874. }

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 20.
HAY AND STRAW, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best hay, loose, per ton.
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,240 pounds) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.
Philadelphia, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 pounds) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Norfolk, 76 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,240 pounds) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.

Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 900 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, egg size, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, nut size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, screened for steam boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
League Island, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
Washington, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove coal, per ton.
Norfolk, 120 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal for smith's use, per ton.
Kittery, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 50 tons, (2,240 pounds) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best Insahall cannel coal for fire-engines, per ton.
Washington, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, }
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to

W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 24th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on or before the 1st November next, or in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer of the station, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

3,000 tons of steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director United States Navy.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

| LAST MATINEE AT 2. | Last times of Mr. J. P. KILBOURNE in the new sensation of THE SWAMP ANGELS, concluding with the Drama, DARING DICK. | LAST NIGHT AT 8. |
|---|---|---|

MONDAY, JULY 13, MR. HARRY CLIFFORD in McCloskey's great sensation of POMP.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras. On and after MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.

A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH....Manager

Change of programme for SATURDAY NIGHT, July 11,
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GRAND OLIO,
MY FELLOW CLERK.
MONDAY EVENING, July 13, the new drama,
THE TRUMP CARD.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL AT the United Schuetzen Park in Union Hill, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of July, 1874.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
EUGENE THORN, }

my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.

m28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, }
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON, }

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.

jy11-1aw6mS

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER HOMBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Meyer Homberger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathaniel R. Stout, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and all other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1874.

jy4-1aw3wS GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL KELLY and JAMES M. GOODENOUGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Kelly and James M. Goodenough, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Kelly & Goodenough, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1874.

HENRY A. HUGHSON, Assignee,
Foot of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, East River, New-York City.

je27-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL LINDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New York, the twenty-second day of June, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Israel Lindner, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

KAUFMANN KAUFMANN,
Assignee.

jy11-1aw3wS*

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

### *THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.*

REVISING THE ESTIMATES AND CUTTING DOWN EXPENDITURES.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are still engaged in the work of bringing the expenditure of their department within the sum allowed by the Board of Apportionment, who reduced the estimates by $218,000. The Commissioners first made a revision of the salaries, and have cut them down to the extent of $35,000. They say this reduction was an "outrageous act," but they could not help doing it. They are now considering what reductions can be effected in the "supplies." They have seventy horses, and it is probable they will dispense with twenty of them. The steam-boat which used to run at midday to Blackwell's Island is discontinued, and this will effect a saving of about $12,000 a year. Commissioner Laimbeer has made a proposition to abandon the school-ship Mercury, and send the boys to Randall's Island. He says that the proportion of boys who have entered the navy or merchant service from the school-ship is very small indeed, and that the experiment of training the boys as sailors has proved a complete failure. The great majority of the lads would not, he says, remain on board if they could escape, and when they get an opportunity they desert the vessel. He would have them taught trades on the island, but to do this buildings should be erected. The maintenance of the ship was costing a good deal, and he was for abandoning it, but his associates on the Board did not agree with him. The Commissioners were, he said, also considering the advisability of closing up the Old Soldiers' Home and sending the veterans to the Work-house. This would, he said, save the salaries of the staff, and nothing more. They had given orders to discontinue out-door relief for the present, except in some very extreme cases of destitution. Referring to an allegation made against the Board to the effect that they did not procure their supplies by contract, Mr. Laimbeer said they had, on several occasions, tried to do so, but respectable traders could not be induced to agree to such terms. Their purchases were all made through a purchasing agent, who procured the various articles at the lowest cash price, thus effecting a considerable saving. Flour was purchased from brokers on the floor of the Produce Exchange, and as regards clothing, samples were procured from various houses by the purchasing agent, and the board selected such articles as they considered suited their wants. By Wednesday next he expected to have the revision of their department completed.

### *NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.*

A numerously-attended meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was held yesterday in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. The chair was taken by Mr. L. H. Meyer. The Chairman read the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting. The report was in substance as follows: The committee suggested three plans for relieving the road from its present difficulties:

*First*—To issue a new mortgage to cover such preferences as may under court decree be found necessary to cover, making the issue large enough to afford a margin to meet increased expenses as the business of the road develops.

*Second*—To issue some form of bond for the present first or first and second mortgages, preferred and common stock, with a new first mortgage lien large enough to cover the preferences, whatever they may be, as fixed by the court.

*Third*—To convert the present issues, in due order, into new preferred and common stock, and issue a new mortgage bond for only so much as may at par be needed to cover the preferences fixed by the court and necessary expenses, and leave a reasonable reserve to be used by a given vote for future development of the line.

The report further stated that the earnings of the line from 1st January to 1st July covered expenses, but were not sufficient to meet a rent of $47,500 due for the lease of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad and the Rome and Clinton Railroad; and that if this sum be not paid within sixty days from the 26th of June last, the leases will be forfeited and revert to the benefit of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

The committee then, by their report, recommended the bondholders to order an assessment of one and a half per cent., or $15 on the share of $1,000, which they considered would satisfy the claims of the parties who hold documents of value to the company, defray the expenses of employing a first-class railroad engineer and manager, and also leave a substantial margin. A number of the bondholders present, in accordance with a desire expressed in the report, signed their names and the amount of stock individually held. The sum thus represented in the meeting amounted to $3,782,900.

### *JANE O'NEIL'S STOLEN DRIVE.*

Jane O'Neil, an unemployed domestic, was placed on trial yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with the rather unfeminine crime of stealing a horse and wagon. The evidence showed that on the 22d of June, Isaac Meyer, collector for Morris Wienstock, left his employer's horse and wagon at Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue while he went to collect a bill, and on returning found that they had disappeared. The same day Officer Gilberlane saw Jane driving a horse and wagon along the Boulevard at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and was struck by her position on the cart—she having climbed to its highest point—as well as by her unique style of driving. Presently he saw her dismount and attempt to water the horse at a stagnant wayside pool. The officer remonstrated with the woman about allowing the horse to drink while reeking with perspiration, and on questioning her discovered that she was under the influence of liquor. Jane said that the horse and wagon were the property of her husband, who lived in Morrisania, and that he had given them to her to take home. The officer saw the owner's name on the wagon, and took it to the station-house, where it was subsequently identified. Jane was arrested and held for trial. On taking the stand the woman frankly admitted that she "had been on a spree for two weeks," and that on the morning in question a liquor-dealer dared her to get into the wagon and have a drive. This roused her temper, and to show that she could manage a horse, she jumped into the wagon, drove off at a rapid pace, and, having made the circuit of Central Park, got on to the Boulevard. She was about to try to find the owner of the property, she said, when arrested. Jane protested that she had no intention of stealing the wagon, which she said she would not have known how to dispose of, and stated that the affair was only a drunken frolic. The jury promptly acquitted the prisoner. Judge Sutherland advised Jane not to indulge in intoxicating liquors in future, and if she felt inclined to drive around the park, to first ask the consent of the owner of whatever equipage she might select.

### *THE NATHAN MYSTERY CLEARED UP.*

The sensational story developed by one of the morning journals, from the finding of a bloody night-shirt in the stable in the rear of the Nathan mansion, Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue, by one of the workmen engaged in the demolition of the building, was thoroughly exploded yesterday. Mr. Harmon Nathan, the eldest son of the late Benjamin Nathan, called on Capt. Irving, at the Central Office, yesterday morning, and on being shown the blood-stained garment, at once identified it as the night-shirt worn by his father when he was so foully murdered. It was stripped from the body by Dr. John Beach, the deputy of Ex-Coroner Rollins, who conducted the inquest, and Mr. Levi J. Isaacs, the undertaker who had charge of the obsequies, and was then thrown aside. Subsequently, when the family left the house, the shirt was rolled up in a sheet of brown paper and placed under the safe in the room adjoining the one in which Mr. Nathan met his death, and remained there until a few weeks ago, when it was found by one of the workmen about the house, who threw the package into the closet in the carriage-house, in which place it was discovered by the laborer, Herbert, on Tuesday last, who placed it in the hands of the contractor in charge of the demolition. This clears up all the mystery with which malicious and ignorant persons have been endeavoring to envelop the finding of this relic of a terrible crime.

### *BOARD OF ALDERMEN.*

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. All the members except Messrs. Vance, McCafferty, Lysaght, and Monheimer were present. In the absence of the President, Alderman Morris was called to the chair. After some unimportant business had been transacted, the dog ordinance was returned to the board by Mayor Havemeyer for amendment, in compliance with a resolution. An amendment was then offered, providing that the expenses of the pound, including the payment of fifty cents for each dog captured, should be paid out of the City Treasury. The amendment was lost, and the matter was laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to assign the room used by the Supreme Court Chambers to the Marine Court. The reason for the veto is that the accommodations for the different branches of the Supreme Court are at present inadequate. It was laid over.

The Committee on Civil Courts were discharged from the further consideration of the nominations for attendants in the Marine Court, and a communication was received from the Justices of that court announcing that they had nominated Eugene Soliet, Michael Lyons, and John E. Shea, as attendants. The nominations were confirmed. The board then adjourned.

### *THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.*

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made: Flagging south side Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, $855 73; regulating and grading Seventy-fifth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, $65,139 34; paving Second avenue from Sixty-third to Sixty-sixth street, $10,481; total, $76,476 07. The total amount of certificates of cost of improvements transmitted by Commissioner Van Nort to the Board of Assessors for assessment since Jan. 1 of the present year is $4,920,113, or $500,000 more than the total amount expended for street improvements during the year 1873, and more than double the amount expended on the same account during the current year.

### *BROOKLYN'S EX-TAX COLLECTOR.*

THE CASE OF EX-DEPUTY GILL—THE JURY DISAGREE, AND THE BAIL IS REDUCED TO $12,000.

The jury in the case of Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill, who has been on trial in Brooklyn, for the past three days, on an indictment charging him with embezzling the city money, came into court yesterday morning, after being locked up all night, without having arrived at a verdict. Judge Daniels, after ascertaining that there was no possibility of an agreement, discharged the jury, thanking them for the attention they had given to the case. Later in the day Gen. Tracy and Mr. Keady, counsel for Gill, appeared before Judge Neilson, in City Court, Chambers, for the purpose of having the bail of their client reduced.

Assistant District Attorney Moore opposed the application. Gen. Tracy stated that the sum heretofore required was $20,000; that Gill could not furnish that amount, and the result would be that he would be kept in jail all Summer. He suggested that security to the extent of $5,000 would be amply sufficient to secure his client's appearance at any time. Judge Neilson said he thought Gill could furnish bail to the amount of $12,000. Assistant District Attorney Moore stated that Gill was going to furnish $20,000 bail before the trial, but for some reason did not. Gen. Tracy—Because he couldn't.

Judge Neilson stated that, if the District Attorney would agree, he would permit $9,000 bail to be taken. Mr. Moore, however, urged that $20,000 should be required. Gen. Tracy did not see why more bail should be required for Gill, who had been tried once, than was demanded from other persons indicted for the same grade of offenses. After some further discussion, Judge Neilson stated that, for the present, he should adhere to his decision, fixing the amount of bail at $12,000.

Up to a late hour last evening, Gill had not succeeded in obtaining bondsmen. Another effort to still further reduce the bail will be made to-day.

### *BRET HARTE IN COURT.*

A motion was argued in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, on the 26th of January last, for an injunction on behalf of Mr. Bret Harte, to restrain R. M. De Witt from publishing a book, the authorship of which was attributed to Mr. Harte. It appeared that the defendant had published four chapters of a story written by Mr. Harte about ten years ago, and that the remaining ones making up the volume were written by some unknown person. To the whole story Mr. Bret Harte's name was prefixed, and at the end of his portion of the work appeared an explanatory note. An injunction, granted on this statement of facts, was yesterday ordered to be continued by Judge Lawrence, who renders the following decision:

"I think that the plaintiff has such an interest in his name and reputation as an author as entitles him to invoke the aid of a court of equity in restraining the defendant from falsely representing that a literary production published and sold by the defendant is the work of the plaintiff. On the papers it seems to me that the act of the defendant is calculated to mislead the public, and to induce the purchase of the work referred to in the complaint, under the impression that the same was wholly written by the plaintiff. The case seems to me to be analogous to that of a trade-mark. The principle upon which relief is granted in such cases is, that the defendant shall not be permitted by the adoption of a trade-mark which is untrue or deceptive to sell his own goods as those of the plaintiff, thus injuring the latter and defrauding the public.—Newman vs. Alvord, 51 N. Y., 189. Now in this case the general public would, it seems to me, be misled, from the title-page of the book in question, into supposing that the whole of the book was the production of the plaintiff, and certain facts seem very strongly to point to the conclusion that it was the design of the defendant to thus mislead the public. There would have been no difficulty in printing the note, which is to be found upon page 34 of the book, upon the title-page, where it could be seen and read by every one applying to purchase the book. The fact that the note does not appear upon the title-page, where it would be likely to be seen by the party intending to purchase, coupled with the fact that the title-page represents, or certainly conveys the impression, that the whole book was written by the plaintiff, some of whose other works are also there referred to, is pretty conclusive evidence that the defendant intended to mislead every person who should become a purchaser of the book into the belief that the same was the exclusive production of the plaintiff. I think it no answer to these observations to say that every one who reads the book must necessarily read the note at page 34. That note is better calculated to call the attention of the purchaser to the fact that he has been deceived than to prevent his deception. It is not likely to be read until the wrong has been done, *i. e.*, until the book has been sold. Entertaining these views, I shall direct that an order be entered continuing the injunction until the cause can be tried. Plaintiff to have $10 costs of motion."

### *THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.*

The New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary continues to extend its beneficent care to a constantly-increasing number of the deserving poor. During the last six months 3,869 new patients have been treated for diseases of the eye, an increase of 564 over the number treated in the corresponding half of the previous year; 1,248 new patients with diseases of the ear, an increase of 158, and 324 new patients with diseases of the throat, an increase of 215 over the total number of such patients treated during the year 1873. This latter department was inaugurated in April, 1873, because of the fact that a large number of ear diseases have their origin in affections of the nose and throat, and, while heretofore attention to this fact had been bestowed as subsidiary to the cure of ear troubles, it was thought better to take in hand in a separate department the unhealthy state of the nostrils and throat before they should have made too advanced progress toward the ear. The large number of applicants for relief of these diseases has proved the wisdom of this step. The majority of patients treated in all the departments, (the total number for six months being 5,441,) are classified as out-patients, while there have been 357 who are classified as indoor or house patients, who have resided in the infirmary wards during the time required for treatment. Of these 179 have been entirely supported from the funds of the institution, and 188 have paid their own board, which is charged at the nominal rate of $5 per week. A short time since a Spanish gentleman, Don Mariano Gonzales, while passing through New-York on his way from Cuba to Spain, was so impressed by his observation of the practical utility and economical management of the institution that on his departure he addressed a note to the President, Mr. Royal Phelps, inclosing a donation of $200, to be added to its funds. The Board of Directors at its last meeting passed resolutions of thanks to this gentleman for his act of liberality. An institution so extensive in its beneficent operations needs constant addition to its resources, and appeals for aid to the generous, who recognize its value in not only helping those already poor, but in rescuing the distressed from impending pauperism, so frequently the result of the diseases treated within its walls. The Treasurer of the infirmary is Mr. Clinton Gilbert, Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 Sixth avenue, to whom contributions may be forwarded.

### *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Allen prosecuting, Henry Jackson, of Boston, who was detected by the sexton of the University Place Presbyterian Church in the act of carrying off the Pastor's gowns and surplices, the church books, and other movable property, pleaded guilty, but said he had been driven to the commission of the crime by destitution. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Charles St. Clair pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Bartley Cronin and Felix Rooney pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years.... James McGuire pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Louisa Lawrence and John Daly, charged with violently assaulting Patrick Manning, a lodger, at No. 52 Mott street, and robbing him of $32, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and were each sent to State Prison for five years.

### *MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.*

The concert on the Mall this afternoon by the Central Park band will comprise the following selections:

I.

1. March, "Lucrezia Borgia".......Donizetti
2. Overture, "Pique Dame".......Suppe
3. Waltz, "Freut euch des Lebens".......Strauss
4. Polka Brilliante for the cornet, "The Whirlwind".......B. C. Bent

II.

5. War March of the Priests, from "Athalie.".......Mendelssohn
6. Overture, "Rienzi".......Wagner
7. Reminiscences from the operas of Donizetti.
8. Fackeltanz, No. 1.......Meyerbeer

III.

9. Pot-Pourri, "Offenbachiana".......Conradi
10. Dirge, "Heroes' Memoriam".......Dodworth
11. Waltz, "My Happiest Day in Berlin".......Gungl
12. March, "Brave and Fair".......Weingarten

Finale, "National Airs."

### *CITY TREASURY.*

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, fifty-nine, amounting to $193,284 79; receipts, from arrears of taxes, assessments, &c., $12,053 57; collection of assessments and interest, $4,057 08; water-rents, $14,925 90; licenses, Mayor's office, $718; fees and fines District Courts, $87 50; sales from indices of record, $164 75; H. I. Storrs, for copying, &c., $4 20. Total, $32,011.

### *A CLEVER ARREST.*

About a week ago four kegs of red paint, valued at $130 in gold each, were stolen from the premises of M. C. Witty, No. 94 John street. Yesterday afternoon Detective Devins, of the Second Precinct, observed two men offering one of the kegs for sale at the store of Abraham Bros., No. 21 Bowery, at the low price of sixty cents per pound. He arrested them, and took them to the Second Precinct Station-house, where they gave their names as James Farrell and John Jenkins. They were locked up for examination. Detective Devins is now endeavoring to find the remainder of the stolen property. Farrell had previously been arrested for felonious assault and battery.

### *A MINERAL SPRING DISCOVERED ON LONG ISLAND.*

Some two weeks ago Mr. John McMahon, the proprietor of a hotel at the southern extremity of Ocean avenue, near Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, accidentally discovered that a spring on his property, quite near the beach, was possessed of medicinal properties said to be equal to those of the Congress Springs, at Saratoga. The spring is so located that at high tide it is overrun by the sea. The water comes up bright and sparkling, and has that peculiar freshness of taste which characterizes mineral springs. The discovery of the peculiar character of the spring was quite accidental. Some weeks ago, Mr. McMahon noticed that surrounding the spring, which he regarded as an ordinary one, there had accumulated a sediment, and this he tasted. It appeared to him to be magnesia. He then drank two or three glasses of the water, and discovered that its effects were similar to those produced by the Congress Spring at Saratoga, while the water tasted very much like it. His friends were informed of his belief that he was the possessor of a mineral spring, and they tasted the water and indorsed his opinion. Several medical gentlemen also gave it as their view that the spring possessed remarkable medicinal properties, and finally he determined to have the water analyzed. The proprietor of the spring accordingly filled a quart bottle with the water, and took it to Prof. A. W. Eaton of the Polytechnic Institute, who gives the result of his analysis in the following letter to Mr. McMahon:

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The water belongs to the class of purgative waters, and especially adapted to cases of constipation. The principal valuable constituents are evidently magnesian salts, by virtue of which the water would naturally act as a mild aperient. I find it, so far as examined, free from any objectionable constituents. To make a full examination of the water I should require about two gallons of it, and the receptacle should be carefully sealed. I have determined carefully the percentage of magnesia present, and also that of sulphuric acid. The result shows that the magnesia is only in part in the form of sulphate, (Epsom salts,) the balance existing as chloride. The following is the result, so far as the amount of water enables me to go: Dry saline residue in an imperial gallon, 150,000 grains; magnesia, 9,625 grains; sulphuric acid, 2,700 grains; silica, 1,300 grains; iron, a trace; lime, a trace. The water contains a large percentage of chlorine, combined with soda, potash, and magnesia, but the mode of its distribution cannot be determined except by a full analysis. The main constituents may be said to be the sulphate and chloride of magnesium, and the chlorides of sodium and potassium. Yours, A. K. EATON.

### *THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.*

The case of Mrs. Mary Ann Harrison, of No. 100 Orange street, who was attacked with cholera on Wednesday night, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, resulted fatally at an early hour yesterday morning. Between the physicians who attended the patient and the doctors of the Board of Health there is a wide difference of opinion as to the cause of death. The former, while not willing to say that the case was one of Asiatic cholera, are positive it was a sporadic case of genuine cholera, the symptoms of which could not be distinguished from cholera of the Asiatic type. In this belief the certificate of death was claimed and made out as for a sporadic case of cholera. By the physicians attached to the Board of Health it is believed that Mrs. Harrison died of a severe attack of cholera morbus induced by the poisonous odors proceeding from the room immediately adjoining that in which she slept. The general health of the city is better now than it has been for a long time, and all of the physicians agree that the death of Mrs. Harrison, who was a very old woman, gives no cause for general alarm. A ship-carpenter named Chandler, residing at No. 110 Fifteenth street, had a severe attack of cholera morbus yesterday morning, which was at first exaggerated into a case of Asiatic cholera. Inquiry of the attending physicians elicited the fact that Mr. Chandler presented none of the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, and had almost recovered from his attack of cholera morbus.

### *THE WORKMEN DISCHARGED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.*

At a meeting of delegates of the working men's unions, held at Masonic Hall last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were passed regarding the action of the Board of Apportionment in cutting down the estimate for the Department of Parks:

*Whereas*, The distress entailed upon the families of the discharged employes in the Department of Parks, and elsewhere—the cause of this discharge being the result of the reduction of the appropriations set apart for their use by certain members of the Board of Apportionment—demands from those in sympathy with labor the following expression of opinion:

*Resolved*, That while we believe in a just and economical administration of Municipal affairs, we believe it is no part of either justice, economy, or humanity, to deprive the laborer of the means to support his family by reducing the appropriations of the departments from which this support is derived.

*Resolved*, That we believe the action of the members of the Board of Apportionment, to whom we refer, in advocating the reduction of necessary appropriation, played their part, not in the interest of the tax-payers, but with the view of creating political capital for coming events. In that case, we beg leave to remind the gentlemen who have displayed so much cunning and so little consideration for those who are made to suffer from the result, that they who seek political elevation by adding to the miseries of the masses, seldom accomplish their object.

### *THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSION FUND.*

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund acknowledge the following contributions since last report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously recorded | $1,522 68 |
| Drexel, Morgan & Co. | 250 00 |
| Goddard & Bros | 100 00 |
| Bowie Dash | 100 00 |
| Children's Excursions | 50 00 |
| G. H. Clark | 25 00 |
| Henry Matier and wife | 25 00 |
| Cash | 25 00 |
| Thurlow Weed | 25 00 |
| A. C. F. | 25 00 |
| Roger | 20 00 |
| H. E. Gillelian | 20 00 |
| William G. Low | 15 00 |
| Charles R. Otis | 15 00 |
| J. L. D. Hy | 15 00 |
| E. W. W. | 10 00 |
| J. T. L. | 5 00 |
| Thank offering | 5 00 |
| M. F. | 5 00 |
| D. H. | 5 00 |
| B. | 5 00 |
| C. W. O. | 5 00 |
| G. E. U. | 5 00 |
| H. D. W. | 5 00 |
| L. E. | 5 00 |
| A. L. C. | 5 00 |
| W. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. G., Albany, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| Children's Excursion Fund | 1 00 |
| Entry Clerk | 1 00 |
| G. S. McWatters | 1 00 |
| Rhita H. | 1 00 |
| Total of Fund | $2,303 68 |
| Expenses of first excursion | 771 41 |
| Cash balance on hand | $1,532 27 |

Daisy Gill sends a case of 500 Japanese fans to be distributed among the little girls on excursions.

### *TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.*

A meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Walter S. Pinckney, presiding. The amendments to the constitution, providing for the formation of three Republican associations in the newly-annexed wards, were considered and adopted. A number of proposals for membership were received, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

### *WALL STREET INTERESTS.*

Something of a better feeling prevailed on the Wall street market yesterday, and stocks generally advanced in price. The feeling of depression, however, created by the intelligence of the Wisconsin decision continues, and it is stated on good authority that such prominent capitalists as Messrs. Astor, Moses Taylor, and others talk of withdrawing their capital invested in Western roads, unless the decision of the court is reversed. An official of the Lake Shore Railroad stated yesterday that he entertained little doubt but that the road would pay a dividend, though, perhaps, not as much as four per cent. The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have specially requested President Edson to attend the international commercial meeting which convenes at New-Brunswick on the 16th inst.

### *ABUSE OF THE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.*

Before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon stated that a practice had grown up of bringing convicted prisoners down from the State Prison upon habeas corpus, and keeping them in the Tombs under pretense of legal irregularities arising on their trial. There were four of such cases now in the Tombs, where they had been several months, upon pretense of testing the constitutionality of the Police Justice act. He asked that the writs in these cases be dismissed, and the prisoners be remanded to the State Prison. The court granted the application.

### *SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.*

William and Peter Karns, aged respectively six and nine years, of No. 459 Twentieth street, Brooklyn, were drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in a pond on Prospect avenue, near Eighth avenue. Several boys were bathing in the pond at the time of the sad occurrence. The younger brother went beyond his depth, and the other went to his rescue, but, in the struggle to save him, both went down. Life was extinct when the bodies were recovered shortly afterward. The bodies were taken to the residence of the bereaved parents.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### *NEW-YORK.*

Wm. McCoy, of No. 61 Grove street, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. It is supposed he committed suicide.

The Women's Industrial Association of No. 47 East Tenth street, are endeavoring to organize a picnic for the work girls of New-York.

Orders have been issued by the managers of the steam-boat line between New-York and Long Branch to prevent gambling on board their boats.

The Young Men's Christian Association have decided to continue their popular receptions through the Summer. The next occurs on Monday evening.

Joseph Smel, aged sixteen, cabin-boy on the ship Kedian, at Pier No. 19 East River, fell into the hold of the ship yesterday, and fractured his right leg.

William McCoy, a jeweler residing at No. 96 Greene street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have resulted from laudanum.

The regular weekly lecture of the New-York Liberal Club was given at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, last evening, by Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde. Subject—"Tidal Waves."

Patrick Moore, aged thirty-five, of No. 1,026 Third avenue, while intoxicated, fell from the second story of his residence at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries.

Six retail liquor-dealers were arrested yesterday for non-payment of the United States internal revenue tax. They were held to bail to await examination by United States Commissioner Shields.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T., will proceed to Long Branch on their annual "pilgrimage." They start by boat from the foot of Rector street at 7 o'clock A. M., and will return the same day.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Telegraph Company, held yesterday, the following officers were chosen: President, W. J. Syms; Clerk, James G. Harris; Assistant Clerk, Edwin T. McKay.

Wilhelmina Beherens, aged sixty-three, of Atlantic street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, committed suicide by drowning herself, owing to domestic troubles. An inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman.

Several members of the New-Hampshire Press Association, with their families, arrived in the City last evening from Albany, and are quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They will remain in the City until Sunday evening.

Georgina Carr, of No. 120 Prince street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch, worth $150, from Alexander Pierson, of No. 282 Eighth avenue.

Guiseppe Vacciari, the Italian rag-vender who fatally stabbed Vincezno Brancomano during a quarrel at No. 40 Mulberry street, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury at a Coroner's inquest held by Coroner Kessler, yesterday.

Lena Shepherd, aged sixty-three, who lived at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, between Third and Washington avenues, was struck by a down train on the Harlem Railroad at Melrose yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

The funeral of the late Capt. Henry Randall took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 36 East Twenty-third street. The burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration. The remains were taken to Green-Wood.

William Brown was caught in the act of decamping with a military uniform, several old teakettles, coffee pots, antiquated lamps, broken funnels, and innumerable other baggage from the premises of James Reed, of No. 61 Thomson street. In view of the nature of Mr. Reed's effects, Brown was held in $500 bail.

Hugo Lengsfeld, a very unsophisticated looking person, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of procuring 10,000 nails from S. N. Wolfe & Co., of No. 55 Murray street, by representing that he was sent for the goods by the firm of Markt & Co., and producing what purported to be an order signed by them.

### *BROOKLYN.*

Margaret McClineck, a dissipated woman well known to the Police, was found drowned at the dock foot of Conover street yesterday.

The Board of Health have called the attention of the Board of City Works to the fact that many loads of sewer sand, the exhalations from which are most detrimental to the public health, are distributed along Third avenue.

Ice in the Eastern District is much cheaper than it was during the earlier portion of the season, owing to the competition offered to the old companies by the new company which the consumers have organized. Many New-York dealers are trading with the new company.

The father of "Freddy" English, the boy employed by some of the temperance ladies to hunt up evidence against the liquor-dealers, has written a long letter to his wife, in which he informs her that he is going away forever, and that he forced the boy to fabricate the abduction story.

A man named John Wier hung himself in a cell in the Fourth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning. Wier was arrested by an officer the night before, who saw him acting in a strange manner in the street. The doctors pronounced him insane, and he was awaiting transportation to the lunatic asylum when he succeeded in hanging himself with a handkerchief to his cell door.

Officer Kinney, of the District Attorney's Office, affirms his belief that Ex-Tax Collector Badeau has fled from the country. Mr. Kinney was one of the detectives sent by the District Attorney to Lake Mahopac to ascertain if Badeau was really sick. Kinney states that the people up there laugh at the idea of the Ex-Collector being sick. Before he left, which he did rather suddenly, he was in the habit of driving and walking out every day. Mr. Badeau's physicians made affidavit that to try their client just now would endanger his life.

William Lyons, conductor on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, and residing in East New-York, accompanied by Alderman Richardson, called on Mayor Hunter yesterday to complain that his three children had been hidden from him by the managers of the Howard Mission in New-York. Lyons claims that after the death of his wife he left the children at the Howard Mission with the special stipulation that when he could earn money to support them he could withdraw them from the institution. On Thursday he called for the children, but found that they had been sent away. On inquiry he could obtain no satisfactory information concerning them. Mayor Hunter has written to the Superintendent of the mission for an explanation.

### *LONG ISLAND.*

Five new locomotives have been ordered for the Flushing and North Side Railroad, to be delivered in the Fall.

A young son of the Rev. Dr. Middleditch, of Flushing, shot himself with a pistol through the palm of his left hand yesterday.

The last meeting of the Board of Excise of the village of Flushing, to receive and consider applications for license will be held on Tuesday next. After that all persons found selling liquor without a license will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

The Holly engine and all the necessary machinery for the Flushing Water-works is completed, and will be delivered as soon as the engine-house can be made ready, which will be in about a fortnight. Bids for furnishing and laying the distribution pipe were opened by the Trustees on Thursday evening. The firm of Allen & Co., of Baltimore, offered to complete the work, with eleven miles of distribtion pipe, for $58,500, including hydrants and everything necessary to finish the contract in detail. The contract will probably be awarded on Tuesday next, at the next meeting of the Trustees.

Operations on the new Glendale Railroad, in accordance with the terms of the charter passed by the recent Legislature, have already been commenced. The survey is being prosecuted by Mr. Charles Fowler, under whose management the enterprise has been placed. The contemplated route is almost a straight line from the foot of North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg, to Glendale, the second station beyond Bushwick, on the South-side Railroad, and avoids the inconvenient detour made by the latter road through the roads of the city to the foot of South Eighth street, Williamsburg, thus saving nearly a mile in distance, besides securing a clear run by locomotive to the water's edge. First-class ferry-boats will be run to New-York in connection with the road.

### *STATEN ISLAND.*

At the last meeting of the Village Aldermen of Edgewater Michael Doyle was awarded the contract for keeping the shore along the village front clear of nuisances at $30 per month. Edward Gaffney received the contract for keeping the village pumps in repair at $875 per year. Messrs. Murray and McQuirk received the contract for carting the garbage from the streets. It was resolved to establish five pounds in the village for stray animals, and also to put the dog ordinance in force immediately. It was further resolved to draw a voucher for $1,300 to the credit of the Clifton Gas Company.

Joseph Connelly and Wm. McCluskey, both captains of sand-sloops, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Hornberger, at Clifton, on a warrant issued by that Justice, upon the charge of loading their sloops with sand from the south beach and not paying for the privilege. The prisoners were sent to the County Jail in default of $250 bail each. It appears that after the sloops were loaded the money for the loads was paid to a man named Burke, who occupied and pretends to own the beach. The suit for the second collection is brought by Mr. McRoberts, who alleges that he has a lease of the beach. There appears to be some doubt whether either of these claimants has any special rights on the beach, or whether any one has a right to collect money from boatmen who choose to load their vessels there.

### *NEW-JERSEY.*

Three free public baths will be opened in Newark to-day.

The man who was killed by an Erie Railway train at Lake View, near Paterson, Thursday, has been identified as A. T. Lindhotts, of Paterson.

Patrick Mitchell, an Elizabeth policeman, was arrested Thursday night for committing an atrocious assault upon his wife. He will probably be dismissed from the force.

A boy named Pedrick, aged fifteen years, who escaped from the Reform School at Jamesburg, was lodged in jail at Mount Holly, yesterday, for setting fire to a barn there Wednesday night. He admitted his guilt.

William Morris, who escaped from the Essex County Court-house about two months ago, after being sentenced to five months' imprisonment for robbery, was recaptured in Newark Thursday night, and committed to the County Jail.

Mamie Liebhausen, aged three and a half years, whose parents reside at the corner of New and Halsey streets, Newark, died suddenly yesterday morning. The County Physician made an examination and decided that the child died of convulsions.

A man named Schmidt fell from the front platform of a West Hoboken car, in Clinton avenue, yesterday morning, and the wheels passed over both his legs, almost severing them from the body and inflicting probably fatal injuries. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

On Thursday night four burglars broke into R. Elliott's jewelry store, in Passaic, and were making preparations to blow open the safe, when an alarm was given and two of them were captured. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Farley and William Watson, were lodged in the County Jail at Paterson to await trial.

Six cars of an express freight-train on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad were thrown from the track Thursday at Martin's Milk Station, a mile and a half south of Deckertown. The cars and contents were thrown into a ditch and completely wrecked. No one was injured. The accident delayed travel for several hours.

The Board of Freeholders of Essex County are considering the question of building a new lunatic asylum. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lunacy, who presented a report at the last meeting of the board giving a number of eligible sites from which to make a selection. They estimated the cost of the building at $100,000.

The Assessors of the several districts and townships in Hudson County report the valuation of real and personal property in the county as follows: Jersey City, $59,700,640; Hoboken, $15,662,700; Bayonne, $5,512,013; West Hoboken, $2,869,570; Town of Union, $1,273,850; Union Township, $1,608,100; North Bergen, $2,348,150; Harrison, $2,013,135; Kearney, $1,750,240; Weehawken, $1,858,100; total, $92,564,498.

A posse of policemen, under command of Lieut. Partenfelder, made a descent upon a disorderly house at No. 72 North Canal street, Newark, Thursday night, and later Detective Fischer and another squad of officers made a descent upon No. 158 Broome street, which is also alleged to be disorderly. In the latter place Philip Dugenwalt, the proprietor, and a colored woman named Mary Ann Burke were arrested and committed for trial.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a laborer, named Patrick Farrell, employed at the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, through Bergen Hill, fell headlong down shaft No. 6, and was instantly killed. He was reaching over to pull a bucket of stone in when the rope broke, and both the man and the bucket fell to the bottom of the shaft. Deceased was twenty-seven years old, and resided in Jersey City. County Physician Stout was notified, and gave a permit for burial.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. James Bryan was sent to State Prison for two years for stealing a horse and buggy from Bryan Smith. John Whelan, a notorious West Hoboken desperado, who was convicted on three indictments for resisting officers and atrocious assault and battery, was sentenced to two years in State Prison on each indictment, the terms to run together. Thomas Bendett and James Foster were sentenced to seven years in State Prison for having burglars' tools in their possession. Several light sentences were pronounced.

### *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—Rev. M. B. Comfort, Rev. Mr. Donaldson, Rose Dorothy, Dr. Chenoweth, Thomas Murray, Mrs. Porteus, two children, and nurse.

*In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.*—Mrs. Washington Lithgow and two children, Allen H. Crosby, Dr. John Thomson, Florence McCarthy.

### *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets....7:31 | Moon rises...2:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:57 | Gov. Island..6:46 | Hell Gate....8:08

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 10.

### *CLEARED.*

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Archer, Pike, Melbourne, and Sydney, Mailler & Quereru; Geraldine Paget, (Br.,) Ogilvie, London, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Adele, (Ital.,) Vianello, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Simoni Stella, (Ital.,) Calderone, Southampton, Slocovich & Co.; Chitto Gittano, (Ital.,) Mortola, Amsterdam, Slocovich & Co.; E. Waenerland, (Ger.,) Legebarth, Amsterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Kinney, Cork, for orders, P. I. Nevins & Son; Beltrees, (Br.,) Skinner, Belfast, Ire., Henry & Parker; Tarsberghus, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chief, Harding, Smyrna, V. H. Brown & Co.; Active, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Koenigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nerea, (Aust.,) Luck, Rouen, J. C. Seager; Winburn, (Br.,) McDougal, Marseilles, Fr., Ruger Brothers; Algeria, (Br.,) Brownell, Antwerp, Eagle & Blakeslee; Norge, (Norw.,) Hansen, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Ferda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alferin, (Norw.,) Tergesen, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bjorvicken, (Norw.,) Harris, Dunkirk, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Idea, (Ital.,) Romano, Marseilles, France, Slocovich & Co.; Luigia P., (Aust.,) Ferlana, Dunkirk, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Barbarosa, (Ital.,) Valle, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Harwich, Fisher & Co.; Allendale, Kelly, Harwich, Fisher & Co.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow June 23 and Moville 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. July 8, lat. 41 44, lon. 64 28, passed brig M. Wilbur, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E. The Anglia brings 180 passengers.

Steam-ship Tromp, (Dutch,) Harms, La Seyne, Spain, June 18, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City June 29, San Juan, P. R., July 2, Samana 3d, and Porto Plata 4th, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Spofford, Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salvear, Newbern, N. C., via Delaware Breakwater, 5 ds., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Viscount, (of Liverpool,) Nicholson, Calcutta March 16, with mdse. to order. May 13, William J. Stevens, boy, a native of Newport, Wales, aged fifteen years, was washed overboard and lost; March 28, lat. 10 28 N., lon. 91 16 E., spoke ship Roodee, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Boston; April 4, lat. 4 20 N., lon. 89 54 E., spoke ship Assaye, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown; April 18, lat. 3 21 S., lon. 89 24 E., spoke ship M. Lellan, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown; 29th, lat. 23 52 S., lon. 59 24 E., spoke ship Nassaye, (Br.,) from ——, for London; 27th, lat. 21 06 S., lon. 66 16 E., spoke ship Eugenie, (Ger.,) homeward bound; May 5, lat. 28 43 S., lon. 42 56 E., spoke ship Fontenaye, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for London; 8th, lat. 29 26 S., lon. 36 06 E., spoke ship Eurydice, (Br.,) homeward bound; 16th, lat. 34 44 S., lon. 25 14 E., spoke ship The Foundling, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 18th, lat. 35 35 S., lon. 19 21 E., spoke bark Felise Stowe, (Br.,) from Bangkok, for Falmouth; same time, spoke ship Messenger, from Bassein, for Falmouth; July 7, lat. 36 40 N., lon. 73 20 W., spoke bark Clotilde, from ——, for Boston.

Bark Norah, (of Boston,) Hall, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 5 ds. from Bermuda, with produce and 8 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Bark Calcutta, (Ital.,) Garguillo, Terronova 57 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 1; June 17, lat. 32, lon. 62, spoke schr. M. A. Rich, from Brunswick, Ga., for Rio Janeiro.

Bark St. Andrews Castle, (of Glasgow,) Gilles, Shanghai March 6, with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald. Passed Anjier April 5, Cape of Good Hope May 25, and crossed the equator June 18, in lon. 32 28.

Bark Vera F., (Ital.,) Consigliero, Genoa 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 3.

Bark Paolo, (Ital.,) Simoneth, London 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sirene, (Ital.,) Cichero, Genoa 57 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar June 3.

Bark Brema, (Ger.,) Schweitzer, Hong Kong Feb. 15, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Herman Koop & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 3, and crossed the equator June 5, in lon. 33; had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 16 ds.; from thence light winds and calms; June 25, lat. 25 6, lon. 62 15, spoke bark Sea Mew, (of London,) from Puenta Arenas, for New-York.

Bark Montezuma, Gammons, Barbados 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dwight & Platt. Has had fine weather with light winds and calms.

Bark Papa de Rossi, (Ital.,) Guiseppe, Civita Vechia 56 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Merlo, (Ital.,) Bozzano, Genoa 57 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 1.

Bark Guiseppe Rocca, (Ital.,) Pallio, Trieste 75 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 29.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hughes, Port Caledonia 11 ds., with 524 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Benetto, (Ital.,) Costa, Genoa 57 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 1.

Bark Lucy, (Ital.,) Olivari, Genoa 51 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Johanna, (Ger.,) Koepeke, Rotterdam 37 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Emma S., (Ital.,) Zolezzi, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Annie E. Carll, Halsey, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Brig Glorio, (Ital.,) Eaeelio, Trapani 75 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar May 14.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Mayaguez 9 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has had light northerly winds and calms.

Brig Eva, (Ital.,) Cappella, Naples 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 1.

Schr. Julia A. Merrett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hindon, Areceibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to S. Micheleens—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Lottie Klots, (of May's Landing,) Vaughan, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Keokuk, Kelly, St. Pierre, Mart 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, Mart, 17 ds., with sugar and tamarinds to H. A. Suan & Sons.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Cat Island, 7 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. Mohawk, Mount, Richmond, for Newark.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. J. Perkins, Perkins, Virginia.

Schr. W. F. Cullen, Buck, Virginia.

Schr Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Eddie Pierce, (of Boston,) Hawes, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 14 ds., with mdse to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. R. E. Buchanan, Lawrence, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mahogany to M. Echeverria—vessel to master.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Harwich,) Phillips, San Blas 19 ds., with coffee, nuts, &c., to J. D. Eldridge—vessel to Doane & Gott.

Schr. Henry Parker, (of Jersey City,) Lewis, Demerara 17 ds., with molasses and 4 passengers to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Left in port brigs Guiding Star and Eastern Star, for New-York in 6 ds.

Schr. Adriana, (Spanish,) Padron, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses and cedar to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to W. W. De Forrest.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden,) Anderson, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port schr. Mary Douglas, for New-York, to sail July 5.

Schr. J. Griffith, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Crane, Norfolk.

Schr. Annie W. Collins, Baylis, Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S; cloudy and raining.

### *SAILED.*

Barks Garland, for Liverpool; Jane Young, for Cork; Fannie Saalfield, for Copenhagen; brigs Terrier, for Harbor Britain, N. F.; Golconda, for Cette; Thomas Tunell, for Port Spain; Prairie Rose, for Elizabethport.

### *BY TELEGRAPH.*

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—Arr. steamer Braunschweig, from Bremen; Seagull, from Charleston; George Appold, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Louisa, from North Carolina; John W. Garrett, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia. Ship Tranguebar, from Callao. Bark Sperimento, from Queenstown. Schrs. Cherubim, from Savannah; Mary Cobb, from Bevely, Mass.; S. T. Baker, from New-York. Cld. steamers William Kennedy, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia. Bark Ellen Stevens, for West Indies. Schrs. Charlotte Jameson, for Providence; F. L. Richardson, for Bath, Me.; A. J. Simonton, for Boston; R. J. Moulton, for do.; Susan Ellen, for Currituck, N. C.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. brig Shasta, Brown, from Baltimore; schr. W. D. Cargill, Rich, from Elizabethport.

Arr. Steamer Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; schrs. D. V. Streaker, Vangrader, from do.; L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Weehawken.

Arr. below, schrs. Addie M. Bird, John Slusman, and Addie Fuller, all bound up.

Cld. steamers Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, for Liverpool; Wm. Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; barks Shawmut, Tucker, for Portland; James McCarty, McCarty, for do; schrs. J. J. Little, Bateman, for Georgetown, D. C.; J. W. Vanaman, Sharp, for Philadelphia; Sarah Bruen, Petter, for New-York; G. Stancliff, Fragar, for do.; Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, for do., via Kennebec.

The schr. Caleb Eaton, Savage, from Baracoa, for Boston, which was ashore on Cedar Tree Neck, Vineyard Sound, came off Thursday night.

The steamer Oriental, from Boston, for Savannah, which was ashore in Vineyard Sound, will be towed back to Boston for examination.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—Arr. bark Delta, from Liverpool; schr. J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., July 10.—Barks Immanuel and Sea Squall went to sea this morning. Brigs Chief and Unto passed out, schrs. Wm. P. Davis and Wm. Orr sld. for New-York last night with wood.

The steamer Illinois passed out last evening for Liverpool. The brig Cuban sld. for Philadelphia. A ship, bark, and full-rigged brig passed out.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 10.—Passed up, Red Star Line steam-ship Cybele, from Antwerp; bark Gefion, from Liverpool; steamers Mary, from Providence; Alliance, from Richmond; schrs. Mary E. Ling, from Pensacola; Charles Lawrence, Charles Mayor, and Wm. H. Tantum, from Richmond.

Passed down, schrs. John G. Johnson, for Boston; L. A. Dannenhewa, for Boston; Joseph Hay, for New-Bedford; Sylvester Hale, for Taunton.

Barkentine Casique, for Gibraltar for orders, and bark Koenigsburg passed down; also, schrs. Mary H. Hand, for Wilmington, N. C.; Lehman Blew, Harriet N. Miller, W. W. Megel, James Saterthwait, West Dennis; Mary E. Fennerick and Taylor and Mathis, for Chelsea; Marietta Tilton, for Portsmouth; Maggie P. Smith, for Lynn; F. G. Russell, for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Arr. schrs. J. R. Howard, from St. John, N. B.; T. B. Everman, from Boston; Elizabeth, from Bridgeport; Charles Moore, from Bath; steam-ships Vindicator, from New-York, and Pioneer, from Wilmington; schr. Mary E. Long, from Pensacola.

Cld. steamers Leopard, for Fall River, and Wyoming, for Savannah; bark Maria, for Amsterdam; brigs J. B. Brown, for Matanzas; Hampden, for Newburyport; schrs. Julien Nelson, E. B. Everman, J. P. Wyman, and Eliza Sawyer, for Boston; F. G. Russell, for Pawtucket.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—Cld. schr. Village Belle, for Turk's Island. Sld. bark Edina, for Brunswick; schr. Mary Lord, for Palma.

### *LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.*

LONDON, July 10.—Sld. for the United States, Lindesnaes, Avenir, Harold, Franklin, Wasama, Urbano, Burgermeister, Kerstein.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst., Flaka, Einigkeit, Elizabeth, Fawn, Incoronata, Monte Carmelo, and Adjutor.

9th.—T. H. Haviland, Kong Oscar Second, B. C. Peters, Dartmouth, and Theodosius Christian.

10th.—Gladiolus, Somerville, Johanne, and Mary Durkee.

Also arr. out from the United States, Urbo, Somerset, Morning Dew, Luigia, and Addison.

The White Star steam-ship Belgic sld. at 9 o'clock this morning for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 11:30 this morning.

MOVILLE, July 10.—The Allan steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Montreal, via Halifax, arr. at this port to-day and sld. for Liverpool.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, from New-York June 30, touched here to-day and proceeded for Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Nürnburg, from Baltimore June 28, for Bremen, arr. here to-day and proceeded.

STETTIN, July 10.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Humboldt sld. yesterday for New-York, via Copenhagen and Antwerp.

HAMBURG, July 10.—The steam-ship Goethe sld. hence for New-York direct, yesterday, at 3 P. M.

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Fresh Stock daily in Linens, Alpacas, and Light Woolens.

SPECIAL SALE CONTINUED.

Broken Lots in Woolens and Slightly Soiled Stock in Linens, at Half Price.

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HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

JULY, 1874.

STATEMENT

OF THE OLD AND RELIABLE

TRAVELERS

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate owned by the company | $76,212 34 |
| Cash in bank and hands of agents | 173,049 60 |
| Loans on first mortgages real estate | 1,392,781 50 |
| Deferred premiums | 62,959 79 |
| Accrued interest | 47,838 16 |
| Bills receivable | 46,309 87 |
| United States Government bonds | 365,420 00 |
| State and municipal bonds | 121,850 00 |
| Railroad stocks and bonds | 162,400 00 |
| Bank and insurance stocks | 488,355 00 |
| Total assets | $2,937,176 26 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims unadjusted and not due | $182,412 77 |
| Reserve, N. Y. standard, life department | 1,610,282 00 |
| Reserve for reinsurance, acc. department | 176,058 81 |
| | $1,968,753 58 |
| Surplus as regards policy-holders | $968,422 68 |

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES, by the year or month, written by agents without delay.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE of all forms. Ample security, definite contract, low premiums.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

New-York office, No. 207 Broadway.

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DOUBLE ELASTIC

STEEL PENS.

The superiority and excellence of these justly celebrated pens are appreciated, as is shown in their constantly increasing sale. They are comprised in fifteen numbers, of which *one number* alone has an annual sale of more than

5,000,000.

The *Spencerian Pens* are manufactured of the very best material by the most expert workmen in Europe, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point.

THE SPENCERIAN PENS ARE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

We make fifteen numbers of Pens, differing in flexibility and fineness of point, adapted to every style of writing, as follows:

**No. 1. College Pen,** *Point Fine; Action Perfect.* This is a great favorite with our leading penmen, is largely used in the schools and commercial colleges throughout the country, and gives better satisfaction than any pen before the American public.

**No. 2. Counting-house Pen.** *Point Fine and Flexible,* well adapted to the use of correspondents and accountants.

**No. 3. Commercial Pen.** *Point Medium.* An easy writing business pen.

**No. 4. Ladies' Extra Pen.** *Point Extra Fine and Flexible.* For Delicate Fine Hand Writing this is a very superior Pen.

**No. 5. School Pen.** *Point Fine, Medium in Flexibility.* For a durable School Pen it has never been equaled.

**No. 6. Flourishing Pen.** *Point long, Flexible and Medium in Fineness.* For Off-hand flourishing.

**No. 7. Quill Pen.** *Point Medium, Quill Action.* A Smooth, Easy Writing Pen. Its name well represents its qualities.

**No. 8. Congress Pen.** (New.) *Medium Flexible Point.* A very superior Pen for all styles of writing. This Pen undergoes a process that renders it non-corrosive and *three times* more durable than any ordinary steel Pen.

**No. 9. Bank Pen.** *Point Long and Flexible.* A great favorite with Accountants, Tellers, &c.

**No. 10. Custom-House Pen.** *Point Medium.* Well adapted to all styles of Bold Free-hand Writing.

**No. 11. University Pen.** *Point Medium, very Smooth and Flexible.* The action of this celebrated Pen is very fine.

**No. 12. Epistolaire Pen.** *Point very Fine and very Flexible.* This is the Finest Pointed Pen made, and, for very Delicate Writing, Map and Fine Pen Drawing, it has no equal.

**No. 13. Engrossing Pen.** *Point Blunt and Smooth.* Particularly adapted to Coarse-hand Writing and Engrossing.

**No. 14. Artistic Pen.** *Flexible, with extra fine Point.* This Exquisite and Truly Celebrated Pen is the Best Pen extant for Fine Ornamental Writing.

**No. 15. The Queen.** *Point extra fine.* Admirably adapted to all kinds of Fine Writing.

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